

Bosnia and Greek-Albanian Tension on EU Front Burner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — European Union foreign ministers this weekend will debate how to head off a potentially disastrous worsening of the war in Bosnia and try to defuse growing tension between Greece and Albania.

The EU ministers will meet against the backdrop of reports from the United Nations that President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia has accepted a compromise plan for monitoring the trade embargo he has imposed on the Bosnian Serbs.

In return, the reports, which quoted Western diplomats, said the UN Security Council would move to ease sanctions on Serbia as early as next week.

The United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the members of

the so-called contact group of countries trying to obtain peace in Bosnia, announced this week that if the Serbs agreed to allow international observers to watch their borders, the economic embargo against Serbia would be progressively relaxed.

Mr. Milosevic imposed the trade embargo on his former protégés in Bosnia last month after the Bosnian Serbs rejected the contact group's peace plan. The foreign powers had made the Bosnian Serbs' acceptance of the peace plan a condition for a lifting of the international trade sanctions on the rump state of Yugoslavia, which comprises Serbia and Montenegro.

By its action on Thursday, the contact group has agreed to ease sanctions if it can satisfy itself that the Milosevic government is making a sincere effort

to deny military supplies to the Bosnian Serbs.

The new plan, American and other diplomats in Berlin said, foresees the stationing of up to 200 civilian monitors along the frontier, which largely follows the Drina River. The monitors would have the task of certifying that Yugoslavia is continuing to supply the Bosnian Serbs with food and other relief goods while at the same time ensuring that it does not send in fuel, weapons, ammunition, or other strategic material.

As a reward for accepting the monitors, the contact-group countries will recommend that the Security Council temporarily reopen Yugoslav airports to international flights and lift the ban on Yugoslav participation in international sporting and cultural events.

If Mr. Milosevic sticks to the monitoring plan, many diplomats in Berlin say President Bill Clinton will have little chance of persuading the Security Council to lift its arms embargo on the Bosnian government, as he has said he will try to do if the Bosnian Serbs have not made peace by Oct. 15.

The United States cannot violate the arms embargo unilaterally without encouraging other countries to breach Security Council trade embargoes that Washington favors, including those against Iraq, Libya, and Haiti.

The EU ministers, who will meet on Germany's Baltic island of Usedom, will also discuss how the international community should react if the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject the peace plan dividing Bosnia more or less equally

between the Serbs and a Croatian-Muslim alliance.

U.S. pressure to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia if the Bosnian Serbs do not accept the peace plan by Oct. 15 has alarmed Britain and France, whose troops are a major part of the UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia.

Despite EU appeals for restraint in a dispute between Greece and Albania, ministers will be faced with potentially explosive new developments following an Albanian court's conviction of five ethnic Greeks on spying charges.

Athens has recalled its ambassador from Tirana for consultations and charged the Albanian government with violating human rights.

(Reuters, NYT)

Key German Vote In 2 Eastern States

Free Democrats Are on Edge

Reuters

BERLIN — Two eastern states will vote on Sunday in elections that could help Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition partners retain the role of kingmakers in Bonn or force them to hand it over to the reform Communists.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union is expected to roll to an easy victory in Saxony, while his main opponents in Bonn, the Social Democrats, are hoping for a large victory in Brandenburg.

But the voting will be crucial for the Free Democratic Party, which is flagging badly after losing all its seats in three state assemblies and in the European Parliament over the last year, and for the Party of Democratic Socialism, the former Communists, which hopes to confirm its recent strong showings.

Another loss for the Free Democratic Party, which may not win the minimum 5 percent of the popular vote to enter Parliament in either state, could further erode its chances of clearing the same hurdle to stay in the federal Parliament in a general election Oct. 16, campaign strategists say.

More solid returns for the Party of Democratic Socialism, which is expected to win 15 percent in Saxony and 20 percent in Brandenburg, could help thrust the party back into the Bonn Parliament in October.

This could go some ways toward denying Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition an overall

Pilot Fired Before Identifying Helicopters

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The air force F-15 pilot involved in shooting down two U.S. Army helicopters over northern Iraq in April acknowledged to investigators that he carried through with the attack even though he had not positively identified the helicopters.

He and others told investigators that the incident was an honest mistake, the result of a tangled series of misunderstandings and procedural breakdowns involving many different people.

An AWACS radar plane crew failed to tell the pilots the helicopters were American, failed to ensure that the aircraft used the right identification codes and failed to make sure that the entire area was properly monitored, according to air force documents.

But the charges filed Thursday against the pilot, Lieutenant

Colonel Randy W. May, are a clear sign that air force commanders intend to hold specific individuals directly accountable, analysts said.

If found guilty of the negligent homicide charges, Colonel May could be sent to prison for up to 26 years.

Also charged with numerous counts of dereliction of duty Thursday were five crew members of the Airborne Warning and Control System plane patrolling the skies over Iraq on April 14.

Thursday's developments are the start of the military judicial process. Those charged will next be given an "Article 32"

hearing, which is roughly similar to a civilian grand jury proceeding.

The F-15 pilots told investigators they thought they were firing at Iraqi helicopters violating an allied ban on flights over a safe zone established at the end of the Gulf War to protect Iraq's persecuted Kurdish minority. The Black Hawk helicopters, carrying a delegation of U.S. and allied officials on a trip to Kurdish villages, looked like Soviet-built Hind helicopters of the kind Iraq owns, the pilots said.

But Colonel May made a critical error, according to an air force officer. He was flying as

wingman in the two-man formation when the lead pilot called out that he had visually identified two birds, and asked Colonel May to confirm the identification.

Colonel May then called out "Tally Two" on his radio, which the lead pilot took as confirmation. First the lead pilot, then Colonel May, fired missiles.

In fact, Colonel May told investigators, he never clearly saw the helicopters before calling "Tally Two."

"I did not identify them as friendly; I did not identify them as hostile," according to a transcript of his interview with investigators.

In an interview, excerpts of which were published Sept. 3 in the Berlin newspaper *tageszeitung*, Mrs. Höhn complained that scientific inquiry into race and intelligence was being censored.

She said there were taboos against population research because the field's reputation was colored by the fact that racial

and genetic theories had been applied by the Nazis in the extermination of Jews, Slavs, the disabled and the insane.

"There are differences in intelligence among different peoples," Mrs. Höhn said in a transcript that *tageszeitung* provided to The Associated Press.

"Maybe it isn't correct to say higher or lower intelligence, but any discussion of the subject is forbidden. There are bans on certain thoughts. And I'm sorry, but that's unscientific."

Asked exactly what ideas were forbidden, she said, "For

\$27 Million Lottery Jackpot Focuses German Attention

Reuters

BONN — Millions of Germans will be glued to their television sets on Saturday for a lottery draw that has become a national obsession as the unclaimed jackpot has risen to 42 million Deutsche marks.

Germans will not be the only ones holding their breath.

Hundreds of Austrians, Dutch and Swiss have been crossing into Germany to try their luck in the lottery.

Border policemen in the Bavarian town of Freilassing reported delays of up to 45 minutes at the Austrian-German frontier on Friday as streams of Austrians crossed into Germany and made for the lottery shops.

The jackpot, equal to \$27 million, is at record high levels because it has not been won for 10 weeks running.

In last Saturday's draw, 10 people won nearly 2 million marks each by correctly guessing six numbers, but nobody managed to pick the additional "super number" to win the jackpot.

German Accused of Racism Leaves Cairo Meeting

The Associated Press

BONN — A German delegate left the United Nations population conference in Cairo on Friday amid a controversy over statements she had made that seemed to endorse the idea that Africans were less intelligent than other people.

The delegate, Charlotte Höhn, asked to be relieved so she could "take legal steps" against those accusing her of racism, the Interior Ministry said. It added that the ministry had asked her to give her version of the episode when she returned.

The ministry had earlier re-

fused to recall Mrs. Höhn despite angry complaints from the Jewish community and the opposition. She heads the Population Research Institute, a government center, and had been an official delegate at the conference.

In an interview, excerpts of which were published Sept. 3 in the Berlin newspaper *tageszeitung*, Mrs. Höhn complained that scientific inquiry into race and intelligence was being censored.

She said there were taboos against population research because the field's reputation was colored by the fact that racial

and genetic theories had been applied by the Nazis in the extermination of Jews, Slavs, the disabled and the insane.

"There are differences in intelligence among different peoples," Mrs. Höhn said in a transcript that *tageszeitung* provided to The Associated Press.

"Maybe it isn't correct to say higher or lower intelligence, but any discussion of the subject is forbidden. There are bans on certain thoughts. And I'm sorry, but that's unscientific."

Asked exactly what ideas were forbidden, she said, "For

Indians Kill 11 On Kashmir Bus

The Associated Press

International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

China's Lack of Fair Play

The International Olympic Committee stung China's leadership last September by rejecting its heavy-handed campaign to be host of the 2000 Olympics. What seems to have tipped an extremely close vote was the committee's anxiety that a Chinese human rights debate could seriously embarrass the Olympic movement.

Yet China, which still hopes to stage the 2004 Games, persists in putting political repression ahead of sports. Witness the case of Fang Zheng, a champion discus thrower excluded from competition at the Far East and South Pacific Disabled Games for the crudeness of political reasons.

After Mr. Fang had qualified for the national team and received an official send-off from his own province, national authorities suddenly panicked over the origin of his disability — he had lost both legs after being run over by a tank in the 1989 Tiananmen Square uprising. Even though Mr. Fang agreed not to talk to the press about the circumstances of his injury, he was falsely told that the discus

event had been canceled and was sent home. On Wednesday, a New Zealand athlete won the discus throw by default. By then Mr. Fang had become a nonperson, with Chinese officials at every level denying that they had ever heard of him.

China is not the only country that lets politics intrude in its sports programs. The abuses of former Soviet bloc countries were notorious. But nations that play politics with sports eligibility are in no position to complain when their suitability to sponsor major international events is questioned over issues like human rights. Though the site of the 2004 Olympics will not be decided for three more years, Beijing risks another disappointment if it persists in its present course.

Friends of China and friends of human rights — two categories that should include the Clinton administration — would do Beijing a favor by reminding it at every opportunity of the minimum standards of international fair play.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Slice of Mideast Peace

Israel now reports that it offers Syria a little piece of occupied territory — to whet Syrians' appetite for more and to accustom Israeli public opinion to less. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin admits that the slice of the Golan Heights meant to be served up first, in return for full normalization of official ties, is "sight." It is also free of Israeli settlers: Mr. Rabin wants a three-year "testing period" before he stands up to the Israeli lobby supporting the 13,000 settlers on the Golan — a lobby stronger than the one supporting fundamentalist settlers in the West Bank.

An indirect exchange between Syria and Israel has been going on under the wing of Secretary of State Warren Christopher. This is perhaps why the disclosures made by Mr. Rabin this week sounded not so much like the terms of a final settlement but like an early bargaining position. It isn't known whether U.S. diplomacy is a cover or a substitute for the direct talks needed to close any deal.

The Israeli movement in the direction of serious negotiation with Syria is public. It is harder to tell whether President Hafez Assad is finally moving from word to deed in the effort to replace by diplomacy the territory Syria lost by war in 1967. Mr. Assad has wasted much of his bargaining strength. He misused Soviet

patronage, and then it was gone. His regional strivings left him with a lone partner, Iran, unable to help advance his political goals. He continues to play the terrorist card in a manner to spoil his strategic approaches to the United States. Once an era of regional peace-seeking opened, he let leadership slip to Egypt. Nor could he stop the Palestinians, whom he intended to dominate from acting on their ambition of a state of their own. During the summer, Jordan made its move to all-but-explicit normalization with Israel, isolating him further.

Syria is a repressive police state generations behind Israel in technology — military and civilian — and decades behind its own economic and social potential. On all fronts, it urgently needs to devote itself to catching up. So it is encouraging news that Damascus is starting to answer Israeli appeals for the public words and gestures that will convey to the Israeli people, as Anwar Sadat conveyed by his trip to Jerusalem, a readiness for full and normal relations. Syrian television has shown scenes of Jordanian-Israeli peace-making and the foreign minister, in a first, invited Israeli journalists to a press conference (in London) and spoke in favor of a "warm peace."

—THE NEW YORK POST.

Always Unfair Punishment

Three months after accusing O.J. Simpson of double murder and only weeks before the trial, Los Angeles prosecutors have yet to say whether they will seek the death penalty. Their hesitation is understandable, but the delay constitutes an indictment of capital punishment and exposes the arbitrary rules that haunt its use.

Whoever slashed the throat of Mr. Simpson's former wife, Nicole, and stabbed her friend Ronald L. Goldman to death is surely eligible for California's death penalty in every legal sense. But the same can be said of multitudes of convicted murderers while only a few hundred have been executed since 1976 under court-approved guidelines. The selection from those eligible, as even advocates of the death penalty understand, is warped by unwritten standards and social forces.

Race, class and wealth reign here. Careful studies have shown that when homicides similar in other respects are compared, race is often more of a determinant of punishment than the law's stated aggravating factors such as egregious brutality or a particularly evil motive. Blacks who kill whites are executed regularly, but only once in recent years has a white been executed for killing a black.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Small Families, Big Future

It is a crime against humanity that delegates at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo should waste time arguing over words while 3 million babies die every week for lack of food or medicine. But it must also be stressed that the highly publicized furor concerns less than 1 percent of the conference's draft Program of Action to tackle what is undeniably the single most important challenge to global security and stability. Unless brought under control, population growth could mean food shortages, increased pressure on resources and accelerated destruction of the environment.

Every country and group represented in Cairo, including Iraq and the Vatican, accepts the need for some kind of population control. The dispute is confined to

methods and their impact on values. The short answer to the second point is that nothing can place more strain on a family than economic hardship. As for the first, no one will quarrel with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland's idealistic reasoning that "the girl who receives her diploma will have fewer babies than her sister who does not."

While keeping that in mind, the aim should be to bring down the birth rate through conventional methods of contraception that are safe, reliable and easily available. Such a program would also reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies and, therefore, abortions.

But the UN cannot take over the task. Each government must find the political will and the social courage to convince its people that their future happiness calls for smaller families.

—The Straits Times (Singapore).

Imposing Democracy: Could U.S. Stop With Haiti?

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

NEW YORK — Is there a "right" to be governed democratically by rulers chosen in free competitive elections? Does Haiti have such a right?

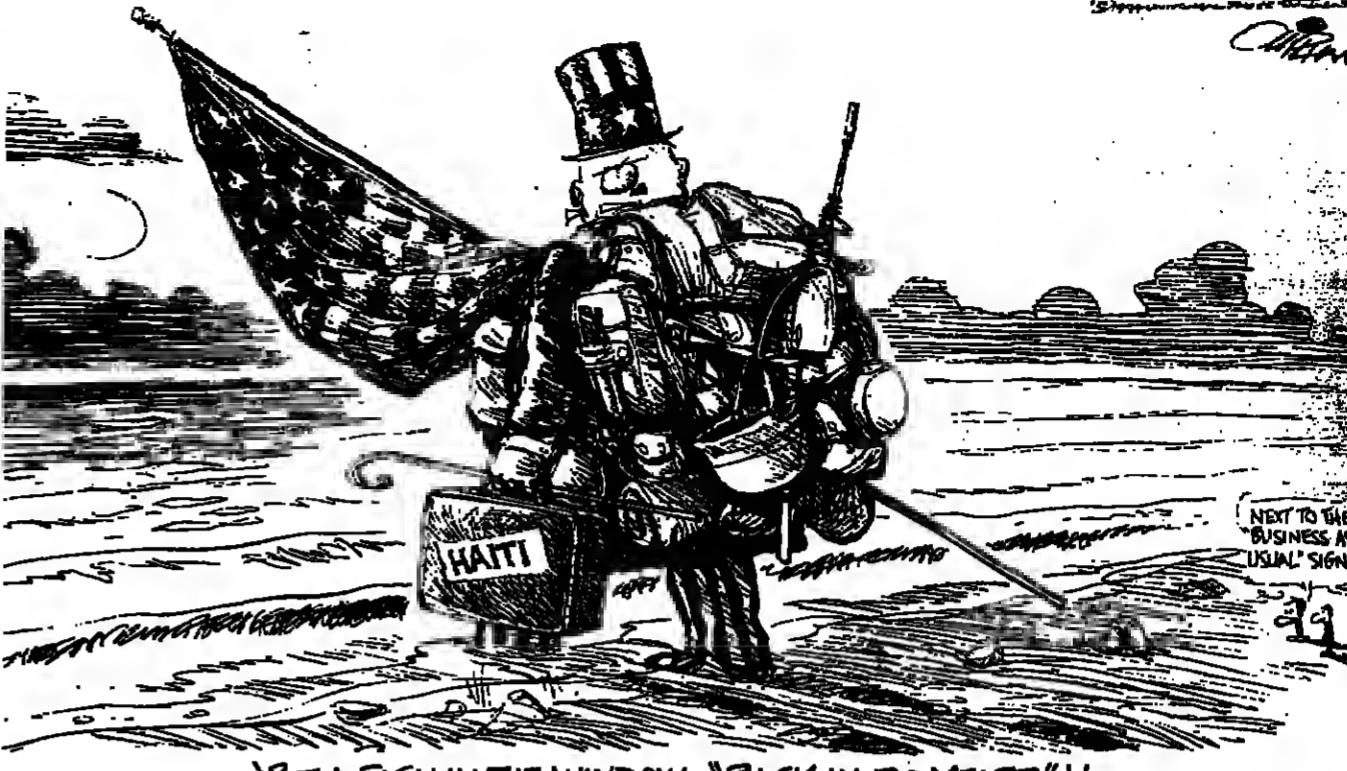
The Clinton administration thinks so and has tried hard for months to rouse support in the "international community" for action that will depose the military government of Haiti and restore the elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Their sustained efforts and the political skills of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, have produced a UN Security Council resolution authorizing "the use of all necessary means" — that is, force — to achieve this end.

But they need troops as well as legitimacy, unless the "necessary force" is provided and paid for exclusively by the United States.

Weeks of effort to persuade other governments to contribute have netted little: Four Caribbean island states finally agreed to provide 266 troops for noncombatant "support" roles. Canada turned down the appeals to join the expeditionary force but offered to send peacekeepers. No European ally of the United States will participate in the military phase of the Haitian operation. No major government in the Western Hemisphere will join in the invasion.

But the Clinton administration is not deterred by this reluctance or lack of participants. It has the Security Council's authorization, the UN secretary-general's endorsement, the encouragement of a small but intense group of Americans on the left end of our political spectrum and the comfort of a doctrine that justifies the use of force in just such circumstances.

The Clinton team justifies its plan to invade Haiti on grounds that force is required to "restore democracy," of which Haiti was deprived by the military coup.



'PUT A SIGN IN THE WINDOW - BACK IN 30 YEARS!'

They offer other supporting arguments as well: that General Raoul Cedras and his colleagues have refused to carry out the Governor's Island agreement (calling for withdrawal under specified circumstances); that the Cedras government has violated the civil rights of Haitians, and that it has failed to carry out the decisions of the UN Security Council. But these are marginal.

The fundamental justification for using force is that democracy should be restored. But the case being made for intervention depends on a postulated "right to democratic government."

Mrs. Albright, speaking in the Security Council, described the resolution authorizing the use of force to restore "legitimate, constitutional authority to Haiti" as "historic." Well, she might. It is

the first action of its kind ever. The authorization itself constitutes a significant expansion of the Security Council's jurisdiction over the internal affairs of member states and is for that reason alone important. But the idea of a "right to democracy" that can be imposed by force is a dramatic departure from previous theory and practice.

International lawyers, notably Thomas Franck, have written in recent years of an emerging "democratic entitlement" and an "emerging" right to democratic governance.

This "democratic entitlement" is rich in implications. If political democracy is viewed as "a human right" shared by all persons and if the "world community" has an obligation to use force to protect those rights, then it is

appropriate to use force to depose Haiti's military government — or any government that achieves power by force and violates its citizens' rights.

If we act against the Haitian government on these grounds we should understand that it may be necessary to act again should President Aristide prove deficient in his respect for the right of Haitians. And if we act against Haiti we should do so understanding that there are 55 countries judged by the Freedom House analysis to be "not free."

If the Clinton administration decides to use force against Haiti rather than against Cuba, China, or other "nonfree" governments, it must be prepared to say why. Mr. Franck, whose work was an important source for the ideas and arguments of Morton

Halperin and other Clinton administration officials concerning the "right to democracy," can foresee the day when the "global community" guarantees democracy as a "legal entitlement." But he adds, "The collective use of military force to protect the people's right to democracy is an extremely remote bridge which need not be crossed at present."

It is precisely the bridge President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher must cross on their way to "restoring democracy" in Haiti. Before they set out on this mission, in which no substantive U.S. national interest is at stake, they should ask themselves what precisely they intend to do upon reaching the other side.

© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Some Deadly Facts of Life And the Cost of Inaction

By Norman Myers

OXFORD, England — As the International Conference on Population and Development proceeds in Cairo, let us note some facts of life: There are 2.5 billion sexually active people in the world, who engage in a total of 100 million couplings daily.

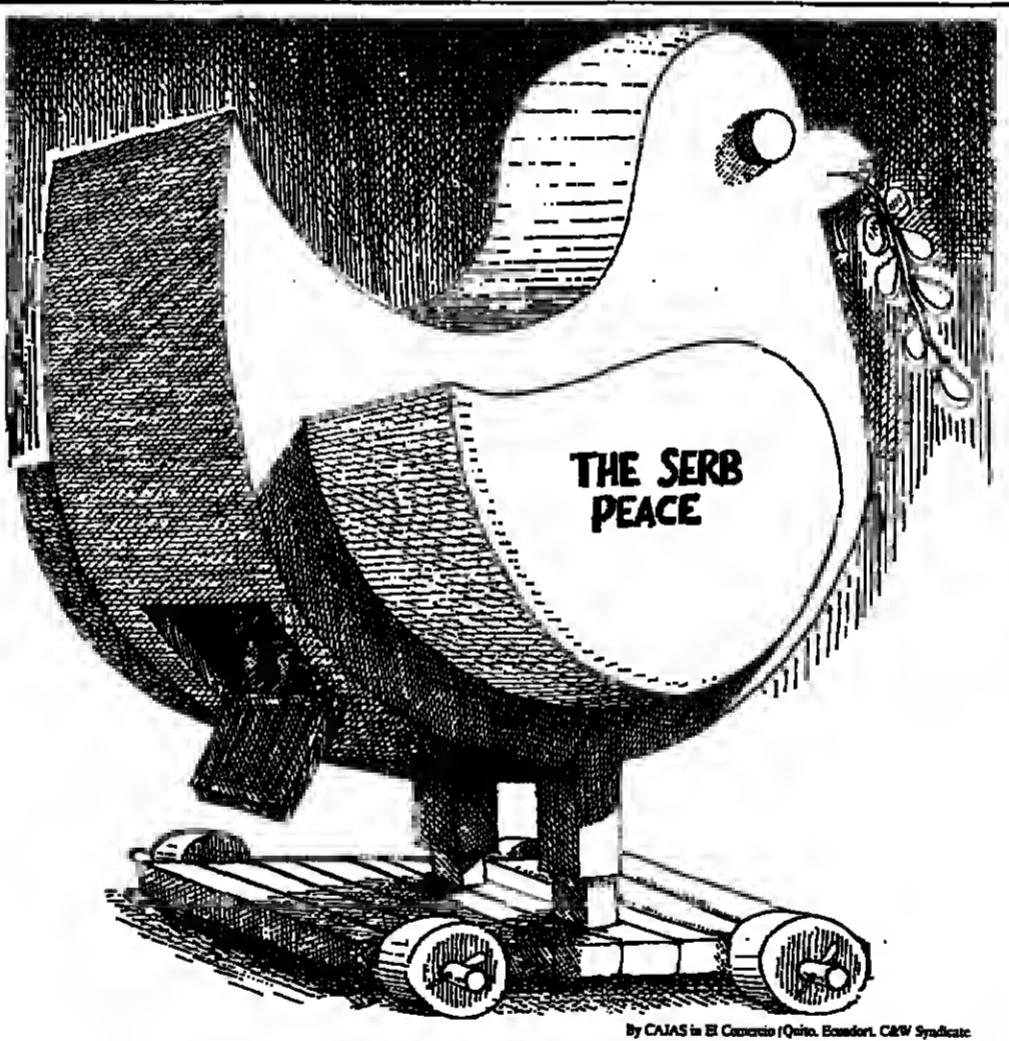
The implications are not always recognized by political leaders. According to Dr. Rodger V. Short of Monash University in Melbourne, who compiled the statistics, there are also each day: 900,000 conceptions, half unplanned and a quarter unwanted; the births of 400,000 children, 1 in 10 of whom will die before age 5; 150,000 abortions, one-third of them in developing countries without medical supervision; the deaths of 1,400 women as a result of pregnancy-related problems and abortions; 350,000 cases of infection with sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, and a net increase in the world's population of 250,000.

Another concealed cost is that of "disappearing females." In many developing nations, girls endure poorer nutrition and health care than do boys. Worse, female fetuses are increasingly aborted in China, India and a growing list of other countries. Female infanticide is still widespread.

Still other problems are little recognized on the population front, notably unemployment in developing nations. The work force in those nations numbers 2 billion people, of whom at least a third are unemployed or grossly underemployed, a total exceeding the work force of developed nations. To supply employment for new workers, let alone those now without work, developing nations will need to create 40 million new jobs annually during the 1990s. By comparison, the United States has difficulty generating 2 million new jobs each year.

Another funding for population matters by rich nations has been declining in real terms to less than \$2 a year per taxpayer. The costs of action are even more trifling when compared with the high costs of inaction. So-called "coat hanger" abortions in developing nations result in the deaths of 500 women daily. This mass mortality occurs because the women are denied freedom of reproductive choice. If, as Dr. Mahmoud Fathallah of the Rockefeller Foundation points out, there was a freedom movement in which 500 people died in a single event on a single day, the world would be outraged. But when 500 women die day after dreadful day in pursuit of their reproductive freedom, the world hardly blinks an eye.

For much of the 1980s, the anti-abortion lobby in the United States persuaded the Reagan and Bush administrations to suspend



THE SERB PEACE

By CAVAS in El Comercio (Quito, Ecuador). CAVAS Syndicate.

The Promise Arafat Has Failed to Keep

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — On Sept. 9, 1993, Yasser Arafat sent a signed promise to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

That was four days before he was to meet at the White House with Mr. Rabin. The promise was essential for Mr. Rabin to be able to sign the Israeli-Palestinian outline for peace.

The promise was that Mr. Arafat would get the Palestine Liberation Organization, which would rule any territory turned over by Israel, to remove certain articles from its founding covenant.

Those articles call for the "liberation" of the entire Palestinian "homeland" — all of "illegal" Israel — and swear continuing "armed struggle" to achieve it. For Palestinians who took up rocks and guns against Israel, they became their vision and hope.

No Israeli politician could have won public approval of the peace proposals unless Mr. Arafat had promised to get rid of the covenant provisions and do it with decent dispatch.

Now Mr. Arafat says he cannot get enough support in the PLO, which he heads. He says he cannot even get enough support in Fatah, his own faction within the PLO, the largest group in it.

Israeli elections are due in 1996, campaigning never stops and Mr. Arafat's broken promise is an issue. Benjamin Netanyahu, the leader of the opposition Li-

kevudah bloc, is hitting Mr. Rabin hard for ever trusting Mr. Arafat to deliver. In the latest respected poll, Mr. Netanyahu is running behind the prime minister — by one point, 43 to 44.

In the government and the Labor Party are officials who believe deeply that peace is Israel's best security, but are increasingly nervous about Mr. Arafat's intentions and say so.

They do not think he tried very hard to get the votes for covenant change and has been playing his usual delaying game. Other Israeli officials say Mr. Arafat really is running into fierce opposition from PLO and Fatah officials, who are now saying publicly that the covenant will not be revised until Israeli troops are withdrawn from the West Bank. Palestinian elections are held and the Israeli government recognizes an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital. That, of course, is an in-your-eye way of saying never.

Mr. Arafat says critical things of these fellow PLO officials. He says the covenant will so be revised — in July of 1995 if he can swing it. Some Israeli officials give him the benefit of the doubt, others see it as a barely camouflaged double-cross meant to squeeze more concessions out of Israel and the U.S.

Either way the whole episode is the strength of PLO and Fatah officials who may one day run the West Bank, or without Mr. Arafat. They still see any

promise he cannot keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

Nom de plume: A reader from Paris writes: "I am a French Jew. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?"

Mr. Arafat has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

<p



Tanks of Chechenia's government forces hunting for armed opposition units in the suburbs of the town of Argun.

Khasbulatov Returns, in a New Role

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — When the armed uprising against President Boris N. Yeltsin collapsed last fall, it seemed to seal the political downfall of his chief nemesis, the strong-willed speaker of the Russian Parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov.

Mr. Khasbulatov was arrested and locked up with other anti-reform rebels in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison. Last winter, he received an amnesty and emerged a shell-shocked man. His bombast gone, he pronounced himself "disgusted" with politics and vanished into academia — until last month.

He has returned to the fray with gusto, this time in his native Chechnya, a lawless, mainly Muslim region in southern Russia that declared its independence in 1991 and has been run ever since by a former Soviet air force general, Dzhokar Dudayev.

For two months, Chechnya has been embroiled in a struggle between Mr. Dudayev and his bitter enemies, who call him a vicious dictator and have their own well-armed followers.

In the center of this storm has emerged Mr. Khasbulatov. He has set himself up in a family home, surrounded by geese, sheep and flies, outside the region's capital, Grozny, and is putting together his own paramilitary group.

It is a familiar scenario to those who watched events unfold in Moscow in 1992-93, when Mr. Khasbulatov allied

himself with the anti-Yeltsin movement and eventually became its chief strategist.

But this time Mr. Khasbulatov is on the same side as Mr. Yeltsin — a twist that has Mr. Khasbulatov's erstwhile enemies squirming.

The Kremlin, like the Chechen rebels, wants to oust Mr. Dudayev, not only because it has grown weary of having to contend with a region that insists it is independent, but also because it accuses him of having unleashed a wave of terrorism and crime by Chechen gangs across Russia.

In recent weeks, Russia has sealed off the border around Chechnya, halted all flights over the region and thrown its support to Mr. Dudayev's opponents, the Chechen Provisional Council, with which Mr. Khasbulatov is also allied. At least two other well-armed anti-Dudayev groups have emerged around Chechnya.

For many Yeltsin supporters and members of the Russian government, the idea of working with Mr. Khasbulatov is tough to swallow.

Even worse is the notion that he might end up resurrected, returning somehow to Moscow either as president of Chechnya or as a Chechen representative to the new Russian Parliament.

"Psychologically, it will be very hard for the Russian administration to deal with Khasbulatov" if he should be part of a group that eventually takes over in

Chechnya, acknowledged Deputy Prime Minister Sergei M. Shnirkin.

Mr. Khasbulatov has disavowed any interest in returning to politics or becoming Chechnya's next president, saying he is only eager to help his region free itself from dictatorship. He has expressed irritation with reporters who have pressed him about his political ambitions, saying he is only a "peacemaker."

He gets even angrier when Mr. Yeltsin's name comes up.

"Why are those Kremlin bigwigs shouting that Khasbulatov must be prevented from returning to the corridors of power no matter what?" he angrily asked the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda recently. "Frankly speaking, if they continue to voice this thought with such maniacal insistence, I'll just become Chechnya's president."

He might even run against Mr. Yeltsin for Russian president, he said.

In Moscow, few believe that is likely, given the tank battle at the Parliament building that ended his last foray in Russian politics. But few expect him to stay out of the fray.

"By his very nature and character he is abnormally energetic and ambitious," said Anatoli Shabad, a pro-Yeltsin member of Parliament who repeatedly clashed with Mr. Khasbulatov when he was speaker. "But he has nothing to gain by playing politics in Russia anymore. His best hour is over."

In the center of this storm has emerged

Mr. Khasbulatov. He has set himself up in a family home, surrounded by geese, sheep and flies, outside the region's capital, Grozny, and is putting together his own paramilitary group.

It is a familiar scenario to those who

watched events unfold in Moscow in 1992-93, when Mr. Khasbulatov allied

himself with the anti-Yeltsin movement and eventually became its chief strategist.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

The victims were killed in December 1941 by a special SS division that rounded up most of the Jews from Yalta and neighboring villages on the Crimean Peninsula. The site is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Yalta.

"Almost all the Jews in Crimea — more than 40,000 — were killed during the purges in 1941," said Leonid Gefman, a

representative of the Crimea's Jewish society. After the December massacre, the Nazis blew up the hill to cover up the evidence, but many bodies were only partially covered, Mr. Gefman was quoted as having said.

In March, heavy rain washed away part of the kill site. "It is absolutely dreadful," Mr. Gefman said. "Bones and skulls lie on the surface mixed up with dirt and litter, and nobody even worries about it."

He said the site was being picked over by people searching for gold tooth crowns, silver crosses and other valuables.

Win up to 10 Million DM
by taking part in a German Lottery
for further details please contact:
German Lottery Marquardt
POB 10 12 07
D-80102 Offenbach Germany
Tel. +49 6102 320986
Fax: +49 6102 39329
only valid where legal

"We understand that it is necessary to bury these people, but the situation with the city budget is awful — we don't have money even for the living," a city official in Yalta was

quoted by the daily newspaper Moscow Times as having said.

</div

ART

Saturday-Sunday,
September 10-11, 1994
Page 6

Braque, Large and Small

Maeght Exhibition Follows a Long, Varied Career

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE, France — In recent decades Georges Braque has been somewhat eclipsed by more prolific figures of 20th-century art such as Picasso and Matisse. In matters of art, however, comparisons are odious, and the exhibition assembling 120 major paintings, collages and sculptures by Braque at the Maeght Foundation (through Oct. 15) demonstrates that the French artist's work ages well.

His earliest promising work, done in 1900 at the age of 18, is as somber as van Gogh's boots. Six years later, however, Braque exploded into Fauvism and for a short while his paintings were all acid greens and fluorescent pinks. This continued until he bumped into Cézanne's work sometime in 1907. He had turned out a few pre-Cubist landscapes in muted tones before being taken to Picasso's studio by the poet Guillaume Apollinaire.

On the studio wall hung a large and startling canvas: "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon." Braque was stunned by the toruous, contradictory nature of the painting, its monumentality, and the absence of a coherent unifying space.

"It's as though you were forcing us to drink gasoline," he objected.

That same month he began painting his "Grand Nu," which William Rubin considers a constructive riposte to the "Demoiselles." It hangs in the current exhibition, an ugly orange but a well-built painting implicitly containing all the later development of Braque's work.

Despite this initial reaction, the meeting with Picasso led to a major turning in Braque's development. The two artists began elaborating Cubism together. In Braque's words, they were roped together like mountain climbers. Their common venture continued until the outbreak of World War I.

The slow, meditative Braque and the quicksilver Picasso formed a strange team — as ill-assorted, one might think, as a horse and an ox. It would, how-



"Grand Nu," Braque's response to "Demoiselles."

ever, be wrong to assume that all the invention came from Picasso, a notion that the latter tended to encourage. He did not always recoil before unsportsmanlike behavior and on one occasion at least, suddenly referred to Braque as "Madame Picasso."

The fact is that Braque had started meditating on Cézanne before he met Picasso, and Cubism was the outcome of a well-built painting implicitly containing all the later development of Braque's work.

Braque was sent to the front, suffered a bad head wound in 1915 and was demobilized in 1916. Returning to painting he still used the Cubist form, but color began to return and an intriguing formal drift led to the major works of the last half of his life.

The experience with Cubism and with collage encouraged an idiosyncratic organization of space, already implicit in Cézanne's still-life paintings. In "Le Buffet" (1920), the top of

Braque's buffet slants upward like a draftsman's table; the guitar has become an ideogram.

The top of the billiard table in "Le Billard" (1944) bends in the middle, while lines that look like vapor trails emanating from the ocarina table and chair cut across it.

This painting in a way epitomizes the singularity of Braque's art. The formal features are obvious enough and so are their Cubist origins. The predominant colors are brown, ochre and yellow.

They radiate a beautiful simplicity and serenity and, while small in size, they open onto a much vaster space than do some of the larger canvases beside which they hang.

Such is the synthesis or the summation in which Braque casts off all the complex machinery of his art, and plays effortlessly upon his small canvases like a consummate musician on a reed flute.

in the way he restructures a space that is in itself banal and immobile (that of his studio for instance), making it vibrant and dynamic. Shapes are altered, sometimes in ways that might appear startling (as in the woman's hand in "Patience"), but the overall structure always makes sense.

The general structure of Braque's work up to the mid-'50s is strikingly complex. Matisse made large and complex works too, but there was a dance-like lightness to them, whereas Braque's paintings are weighty, meditative, assembled like the pieces of a chest of drawers crafted by a good carpenter.

It is this sense of complexity that is dominant when the viewer leaves the main circuit opening the exhibition. One also has a feeling of incompleteness, as though these major works called for a synthesis.

That synthesis is there, however, in a different part of the building, opposite the foundation library, in works from the five last years of Braque's life.

BRAQUE'S career was spent painting large, complex, powerfully structured canvases, and it is in this perspective that the small, simple paintings of the last years can appear magical and moving.

They are seascapes and landscapes, and there is "nothing to them" in a sense — yet only a very great artist could achieve so much with this sort of "nothing."

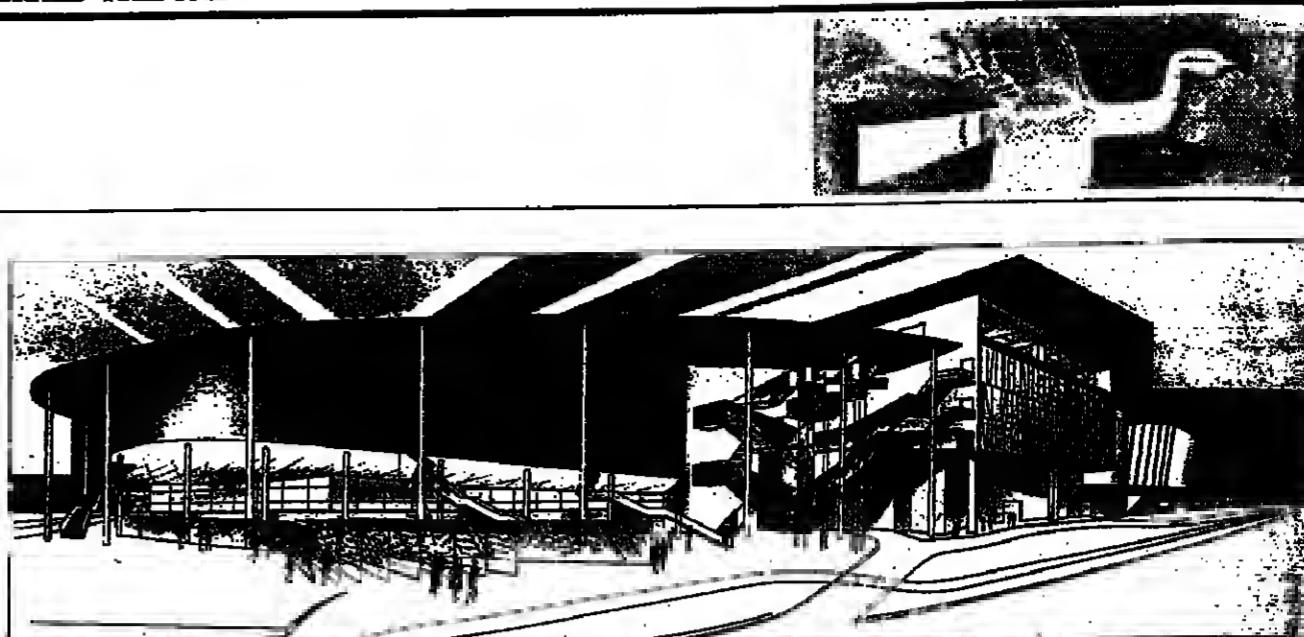
Basically reduced to two horizontal strips separated by a narrow band, empty fields, empty boats lying on a beach at sunset (or in the dark of night), they suggest the perception the artist could have of life, death and his own person as he approached his 80th year.

They radiate a beautiful simplicity and serenity and, while small in size, they open onto a much vaster space than do some of the larger canvases beside which they hang.

Such is the synthesis or the summation in which Braque casts off all the complex machinery of his art, and plays effortlessly upon his small canvases like a consummate musician on a reed flute.

As in many of Braque's still lives, the setting is a rather ugly French interior with heavy woodwork and pretentious furniture. These the artist manages to transfigure, as he does so many other obviously banal shapes, to the point that the spectator is seduced into forgetting the stylistic references in order to revel in the patterns the artist derives from them.

Braque's originality resides



Rem Koolhaas's design for the Congrexpo in Lille, France; the drawing will be part of an exhibition in New York.

The Post-Nationalist Architect

By Douglas Coupland

IN 1967, when I was in the first grade, I was wildly envious of the house of my friend up the street, Steven Steven's family's house gave the impression of being co-engineered by the editors of Sunset magazine and the Apollo 11 design team: outward swooping walls with daisy-patterned cinder blocks; post-and-beam ceilings with cerulean blue Lucite room dividers.

"Plastic! Intercoms! Lava rocks! Skylights! Bamboo!" It was part "2001," part Benihana.

Steven's house was so modern, in fact, that it contained no 90-degree angles, it made my own family's Cleveresque number seem like a frumpier version of Anne Hathaway's cottage.

It was hard to imagine inviting Sean Connery and Jill St. John over to our house for cocktails, while Steven's house positively exuded an aura of spies and politicians contemplating sex.

Steven's house was the embodiment of newness. Now, a quarter-century later, I ask myself where is newness currently being generated architecturally? Where is Steven's family living these days?

Lille, France, would appear to be the answer, site of the half-billion-dollar EU-financed Eurailille at the French entrance to the Channel Tunnel. And the master planner of Eurailille's newness is the architect Rem Koolhaas, subject of an important show at the Museum of Modern Art beginning Nov. 3.

THRESHOLDS/O.M.A. at MOMA: Rem Koolhaas and the Place of Public Architecture, on view through Jan. 15, will present models and other designs for five of his buildings, with pride of place going to the Congrexpo, his building at the Eurailille complex, and three urban proposals, Eurailille among them.

Koolhaas's 1978 book, "Delirious New York," a celebration of the city's congestion and architectural diversity, will be revised to coincide with the show.

Visitors to the museum will see the work of a true Europolis: 50, Dutch, tall, thin, austere and Maserati-driving, with offices in Rotterdam, a family in London, and design projects in France, England, Italy and Germany.

To walk within the nearly complete complex at Lille is to taste the mythology of Europe, 1992 — its sense of optimism and, as Koolhaas states, its "drastic interventions across the territory" by projects

such as Eurotunnel or the truck-clogged conveyor-belt freeway system that has turned Europe into a de facto Fordian assembly line.

"Architects, for the first time in several decades, are being solicited for their power to physically articulate new visions," says

Rem Koolhaas is Dutch, drives a Maserati and works in France, England, Italy and Germany.

Koolhaas, in person charming, unassuming, hyperarticulate. "Once again one feels a belief in the propagandistic nature of architecture."

Eurailille looks and feels as if a lunar research station has crash-landed onto a small, respectable French market town. This is meant as a compliment. One gets the feeling that Steven and his family are now prowling the complex, buying protein capsules with cash cards, entering oval rooms using speech-based identification systems; transferring billions of dollars from one country to another in microseconds and boarding high-speed trains to Brussels. Something is happening here. But what?

What is happening is that Koolhaas is incorporating into his work the structural processes that are informing our society as a whole and is creating architectural metaphors for these new processes.

In the '50s and '60s society built socialized housing and United Nations buildings (liberal utopianism). In the '70s it was brutalist universities (liberal paranoia). In the 1980s it built gold-skinned unleaseable S&L wedding cakes (late capitalism). And in the 1990s it builds European Union megaprojects and computer codes (post-nationalism and cyberspace).

But Koolhaas also explores more subtle and pervasive forces. The future is happening far faster than anybody ever thought it

would. Koolhaas meets this future head-on, and not simply through deconstruction, a process he considers "corny at best — an obvious, quickly tiring metaphor for fragmentation."

No, Koolhaas is fascinated by processes that alter our world view so profoundly that they seem almost invisible. He believes that "architecture reveals the deepest and sometimes most shocking secrets of how the values of a society are organized."

Rem Koolhaas lassoes millennial factors then exploits them for structural and stylistic effect. Walls become doors; doors and walls vanish altogether; geographically distant rooms and places are afforded in-your-face visual intimacy with one another.

Top becomes bottom, and vice versa. Roads and railways penetrate and flow through structures. Seats within auditoriums are assigned tribal clusterings of color.

Koolhaas believes in the idea of social progress: The pace of global change leaves him unfazed and optimistic. His work easily reforges the broken link between technology and progress. He revels in the unexpected rather than passively anticipating agony.

BACK to home. Back to where I am from. Steven's parents divorced years ago, and his family dispersed. I have no idea who lives in the house now, but I drove by just today, and its new owners seem to appreciate what they've got and have resisted the temptation to "modernize" a fine period structure.

Actually, Steven's house now looks sealed and established. The split-level maples, azaleas and dwarf beeches out front have fully matured and soften some of the house's zingy obtuse angles. What was once extreme has become quotidian.

The past is a finite resource conserved by others, but not by us. We still believe that tomorrow is always a better place than today. And when we hear voices crying "New is dead" in return, like Rem Koolhaas we cry, "Long live the New!"

Douglas Coupland, the author of "Generation X" and, most recently, "Life After God," a collection of short stories, wrote this for The New York Times.

A Slow Rebirth for Tretyakov Gallery

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Slowly, slowly, his great head wrapped in a protective shroud, Ivan the Terrible rose from the parquet floor. When the czar arrived exactly at the right height, the German workmen stopped winching him up, slid a reinforced wooden platform under the several tons of marble and gentled him against the wall. The sculpture, an 1871 classic by Mark Antokolsky, was home at last after nearly a decade's absence from the Tretyakov gallery.

Along with the marble Ivan, thousands of other works of art — the glittering stars of a thousand years of Russian culture — have been wheeled, hung, raised, lowered, hoisted and maneuvered into position in recent days at the Tretyakov. Closed in 1985 for what was expected to be a two- or three-year renovation, the Tretyakov, the greatest museum of Russian art, is preparing to welcome visitors once again. After a special one-day exposition for selected bigwigs, the gallery may be ready to admit the public by early next year.

When it does, it will plug a gaping hole in the art scene here. In St. Petersburg, the

Hermitage houses one of the world's great art collections, but its strengths are its West European collections, not Russian. The Pushkin Museum in Moscow is known for its fine Impressionists and ancient Greek sculptures. To be sure, the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg has impressive Russian works.

But for sheer richness, variety and historical sweep, the Tretyakov's holdings of Russian art are unmatched. They include renowned icons from the 11th to 17th centuries, vast collections of 18th-, 19th- and early-20th-century paintings and more modern pieces, ranging from pre-revolutionary canvases by Marc Chagall to Soviet-era examples of Socialist Realism.

"For almost 10 years nothing had been displayed," one museum official says. "A whole generation of art critics has grown up that has never seen 'The Appearance of Christ Before the People,' Alexander Ivanov's mid-19th-century realist masterpiece.

In addition, the museum's exterior, including the lovely 19th-century facade of the main building and the adjacent 17th-century cathedral with its graceful bell tower, are among the most spectacular in Moscow, set along a canal just across from the Kremlin.

"It's museum number one in Russian

art, no question about it," says Valentin Rodionov, who became the Tretyakov's director last December.

Long-suffering lovers of Russian art, some of whom had given up hope years ago that the Tretyakov would ever open again, are marveling that the epic restoration is approaching its finale. At the outset of the project in the mid-1980s, oot but its only benefactor, the state, was rapidly going broke.

MUSEUM officials knew they faced a mammoth task, but in the end the project was nothing short of a restorer's nightmare. Walls and ceilings were damp and moldy, crumbling from years of neglect. When it rained, workers put out buckets and bowls to collect the water that dripped from the ceilings. Some paintings sagged in their frames.

"As we went along, we realized that our needs and our appetite were growing," says Rodionov.

The cost of the renovation is difficult to calculate because of currency and exchange rate fluctuations, but this year alone more than \$7 million from the federal and city budgets has been spent on the restoration.

BOOKS

THE QUIET ROOM:
A Journey Out of the Torment of Madness

By Lori Schiller and Amanda Bennett. 270 pages. \$22.95. Warner.

Reviewed by David Pickar
THIS book undoubtedly will find a place in the literature of first-person accounts of suffering and recovery from mental illness.

Written as a "life story" by Lori Schiller and Amanda Bennett, a journalist, the book skillfully incorporates diary entries and interviews with family, friends and physicians into an intimate portrait of schizophrenia — its onset, course and ultimately successful treatment

with the then-experimental antipsychotic drug clozapine.

The work has much to teach the layperson and plenty to teach the professional.

Schizophrenia is the most severe mental illness afflicting approximately 1 percent of the population with debilitating effects on thought and behavior. As the reader learns, schizophrenia is not a "split personality" but rather the inability to distinguish what is real from what is not real.

Its characteristic symptoms include delusions, auditory hallucinations, paranoia and the inability to perform previously effortless social acts. By any standard, Schiller has been seriously ill with schizophrenia. Her recovery involved hope, tenacity, family devotion and medical advances.

Schiller's auditory hallucinations first arrived when she was a counselor at camp at age 17, when they seemed to be simply an odd psychological experience. But they progressively became distracting, accusatory and disruptive. Within a year of

college graduation, Schiller was delusional, disorganized and subject to hearing voices. Within five years of college graduation, she was a chronic patient with a poor prognosis.

The reader follows the family's painful progression from denial to unfounded optimism to saddened acceptance and acknowledgment. In years past, psychiatrists told families that errors in their communication patterns caused their child's schizophrenia. While this unscientific misuse of scientific reasoning remains only a footnote to modern psychiatry, its legacy underlies an enormously successful family advocacy organization, the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill.

Fortunately, the Schillers were spared the direct assault of this theory. Nevertheless, guilty feelings abounded. The Schiller family learned what numerous other families know about schizophrenia: It leaves no family member unaffected.

The reader of this book "experiences" the progression of severe psychiatric illness: re-

CHRISTIE'S

CHRISTIE'S LONDON

8 DECEMBER 1994

THE QUIET ROOM
A Journey Out of the Torment of Madness

By Lori Schiller and Amanda Bennett. 270 pages. \$22.95. Warner.

Reviewed by David Pickar

THIS book undoubtedly will find a place in the literature of first-person accounts of suffering and recovery from mental illness.

Written as a "life story" by Lori Schiller and Amanda Bennett, a journalist, the book skillfully incorporates diary entries and interviews with family, friends and physicians into an intimate portrait of schizophrenia — its onset, course and ultimately successful treatment

with the then-experimental antipsychotic drug clozapine.

The work has much to teach the layperson and plenty to teach the professional.

Schizophrenia is the most severe mental illness afflicting approximately 1 percent of the population with debilitating effects on thought and behavior. As the reader learns, schizophrenia is not a "split personality" but rather the inability to distinguish what is real from what is not real.

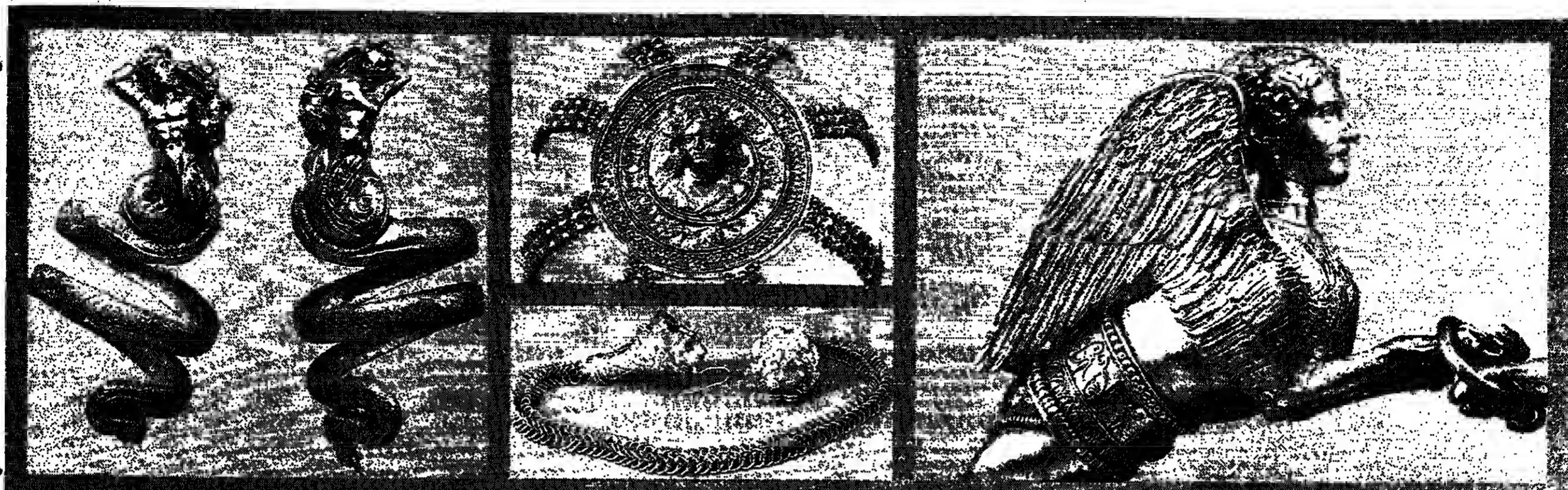
Its characteristic symptoms include delusions, auditory hallucinations, paranoia and the inability to perform previously effortless social acts. By any standard, Schiller has been seriously ill with schizophrenia. Her recovery involved hope, tenacity, family devotion and medical advances.

Schiller's auditory hallucinations first arrived when she was a counselor at camp at age 17, when they seemed to be simply an odd psychological experience. But they progressively became distracting, accusatory and disruptive. Within a year of

college graduation, Schiller was delusional, disorganized and subject to hearing voices. Within five years of college graduation, she was a chronic patient with a poor prognosis.

The reader follows the family's painful progression from denial to unfounded optimism to saddened acceptance and acknowledgment. In years past, psychiatrists told families that errors in their communication patterns caused their child's schizophrenia. While this unscientific misuse of scientific reasoning remains only a footnote to modern psychiatry, its legacy underlies an enormously successful family advocacy organization, the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill.

Fortunately, the Schillers were spared the direct assault of this theory.



Left, arm bands with terminals in the form of Triton and Tritoness; center top, openwork hairnet with framed medallion; center bottom, chain necklace with lion-head terminals; bracelet with sphinx terminals.

The Fashionable Greeks: Gold Jewelry From Antiquity

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A world of tiny animals and humans carved on seals, a pageant of miniature goddesses and nymphs in low relief dangling from earrings, and the microscopic tracery of ornament that shimmers in gold: On view at the British Museum until Oct. 23, "Greek Gold Jewellery of the Classical World" offers a vision of antiquity, rich, often too rich, but full of riddles.

The very significance that Ancient Greeks attached to jewelry is not fully understood. At one point, fashion changed rapidly for men. Dyril Williams and Jack Ogden note in the catalogue that in the early sixth century B.C., they still wore neck bands and earrings in Attica, the heart of Greece, as shown by marble sculpture. By the mid-sixth century B.C., this was over. Wearing jewelry became the privilege of women. Only in the narrow coastal strip of Ionia on the Aegean Sea did Greek men continue to adorn themselves with bracelets and earrings for another 100 years or more.

One possible reason, not discussed in the catalogue, is that the Ionians were the immediate neighbors of the Near Eastern

cultures from which Greece borrowed the models of its early jewelry. There, men wore bracelets and earrings. The writers remind the readers of Xenophon's story about the dismissal of a soldier in the army he led in 401 B.C. "because he had ears like a Lydian."

Perhaps a great deal more would become clear if the little baubles had come to light through proper archaeological excavations. Hardly any in the show have. A key discovery was missed as long ago as 1804. The famed Lord Elgin (yes, the Elgin Marbles guy) got a man called Giovanni Battista Lusieri to work on a vast tumulus, 76 meters (250 feet) in circumference and 24 meters high, near Piraeus. Three meters down from the top, Lusieri's gang turned up a big oval marble vase with a broken lid. Inside, a bronze vase of great beauty, on view in the show, contained some burned human bones over which a gold myrtle spray was laid.

On the bronze vase, an engraved inscription says, rather cryptically, "I am one of the prizes of Argive Hera." No doubt other objects were associated with it in so large a mound. None remains. Even the bones, if preserved, might yield today indications

about the sex and probable age of the deceased but these were piously "returned to earth" — the details are unavailable. So the precise nature and meaning of the spray have yet to be worked out.

Irritatingly, the mystery sometimes deepens even when the circumstances surrounding finds are better recorded. In 1862, two archaeologists opened a tomb at Kamiros in Rhodes. They found an Attic black-ground vase painted with a mythological scene, Peleus seizing Thetis as she bathes, and a small marble casket contain-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

ing an oval seal. The motif carved on the seal, a heron with the head of a stag, remains enigmatic.

With the seal were two gold earrings shaped as reeds. One went to the British Museum, the other to the Louvre. On the London reel, a nude Eros stands on one side playing with a *tun*, a magic device supposed to arouse sexual desire. On the other side a Nereid mounting a dolphin holds up Achilles' helmet. If the seal with the stag-headed heron and the earrings have a link, no one has explained it so far.

At least the sites of these 19th-century finds are known. In those uninhabited days, art hunters went around digging up what sites they fancied. The permission of any local authority would do. Nowadays, procedures have become more surer, repetitive and rough. Official permission to excavate for treasure is denied everywhere. So illicit digging has gone underground, and no provenance is ever publicly given.

Among the most extraordinary objects in the show is a pair of arm bands in the form of a Triton and his female consort, which were bought by the Metropolitan Museum in 1956. They are "probably from northern Greece," the catalogue says without elaborating.

An inscription drilled in Greek capitals on the underside of the snakelike lower part of the body reads "Zoi," short for "Zoila." The feminine name is presumably that of their erstwhile owner. She must have been a rich woman — another group of six pieces of jewelry (two rings, two bracelets, one necklace, one medallion) came to light decades ago, with that same drilled name. The body of the female Triton is a small masterpiece of ancient sculp-

ture, making the loss of archaeological documentation a matter of great regret.

Even its survival, however, can leave major questions unanswered as may be seen when it comes to the art of the "North Pontic Cities," in present-day Crimea. Here, East and West met and mixed against all odds. In the main, this was the world of the Scythians, those nomadic Iranian groups who roamed the steppes north of the Achaemenid empire, from present-day Kazakhstan to southern Ukraine. Greek settlements appeared in the Crimea in the first half of the sixth century B.C. By 480 B.C., they had organized themselves into the Bosporan kingdom. Little is known about the population balance between Scythians and Greeks or the process that led part of the Scythian elite to become largely Hellenized.

THAT part of the story is told by the jewelry and other finds from tombs. There were imports from Greece and from Iran — pottery from Athens, of which two specimens are in the show, some of the famous silver vessels from Achaemenid Iran, such as the drinking horn found in the Tomb of the Seven Brothers, which was too fragile to travel.

This is an interesting but difficult show to go through for nonspecialists. It takes an eye used to the contemplation of the minute. But, as journeys through the exotic rarely go, you cannot beat it.

In Lausanne, One Dealer's Artists

By Ginger Danto

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The sometimes symbiosis between artists and their agents has avoided art history of some of its more poignant scenarios. But because they are neither creator nor collector — art, and ideally money, merely passes through their hands — commercial agents rarely serve as *raison d'être* for an exhibit. One exception is the Polish poet turned art dealer Léopold Zborowski, whose efforts on behalf of Soutine, Modigliani and Utrillo, among other artists active in Paris in the between-war years, inspired the current show at Lausanne's Hermitage Foundation.

The common denominator of the more than 200 public and privately owned works assembled for "Zborowski's Painters" (through Oct. 23) is that each passed through the hands of the self-styled dealer, whose marketing success was as materially critical to him as it was to his often impoverished clients. Indeed, the reciprocal devotion between Zborowski and his ultimately celebrated charges is the subtext of this exhibit, whose highlights — nudes by Modigliani, southern landscapes by Soutine — the dealer alone made possible.

A professional tutor with a penchant for poetry, Zborowski moved to Paris in 1914 to study literature. He was 24, and so embraced the *bohème* lifestyle that he was more of a regular in the cafés than in the classrooms. Settling in Montparnasse in 1917, he earned at the neighborhood café, La Rotonde, the necessary education for his imminent career. Mingling there with Derain, Dufy and Moïse Kisling, a compatriot who introduced him into the milieu of immigrant artists, Zborowski met Amedeo Modigliani.

Signing a contract to represent Modigliani in 1916 not only provided a new vocation for Zborowski but an extended family for the artist, whose daily welcome at his dealer's apartment included studio space, materials, models — including Madame Zborowski — and a stipend of 15 francs in exchange for his paintings.

Modigliani made his first series of nudes at Zborowski's, where, in addition to the modest dining room setting, subjects and even colors were supplied by his enterprising host. Estranged from his longtime Paris dealer, Paul Guillaume, Modigliani let Zborowski organize his first one-man show at Paris's Galerie Berthe Weill in 1917. The nudes in the vitrine brought scandal in lieu of sales, but Zborowski's persistence allowed Modigliani to fully taste success a few years short of his death in 1920.

TWO years later, the American collector Dr. Albert C. Barnes bought out Zborowski's inventory of 15 tableaux by Modigliani, and 150 by Soutine. Proceeds — and publicity — from Barnes's momentous visit enabled Zborowski to open a small Left Bank gallery in 1926, and take on a stream of smaller talents, including Isaac Antcher and Gabriel Fournier.

All are represented in this show, which becomes a visual chronicle of Zborowski's episodic career. Here is a room of Modigliani nudes, depicted with the voluptuous abandon and sheer palette that shocked



Amedeo Modigliani portraits of Léopold Zborowski and Jeanne Hébuterne, both done in 1918.



Ginger Danto is a free-lance journalist based in Paris who specializes in the arts.

Arts & Antiques

Every Saturday
Contact
Fred Ronan
Tel.: (33 1) 46 37 93 91
Fax: (33 1) 46 37 93 70
or your nearest
IHT office
or representative

ART EXHIBITIONS

ANTIQUES

FROM 22 SEPTEMBER TO 2 OCTOBER 1994

PARIS ANTIQUES' FAIR

ILE DE CHATOU

CLOSE FROM PARIS TO CHATOU BY R.R.P. EXPRESS LINE

PROFESSIONAL DAYS FROM 18 SEPTEMBER

SYNDICAT NATIONAL DU COMMERCE DE L'ANTIQUITÉ

ET DE L'OCCASION. Tel.: (33 1) 47 70 88 78



1994,
30th Anniversary
of the Fondation Maeght

Georges Braque

5 July - 15 October 1994

FONDATION MAEGHT

06570 Saint-Paul, France

Tel.: (33) 93 32 81 63 - Fax: (33) 93 32 53 22

AUCTION SALES

ADER-TAJAN

TEL: (33 1) 53 30 30 30
FAX: (33 1) 53 30 30 31

FRANCE'S LEADING AUCTION HOUSE / INTERNATIONAL AUCTION HOUSE

NEW ADDRESS :

37 rue des Mathurins - 75008 Paris - Tel.: (33 1) 53 30 30 30 Fax: (33 1) 53 30 30 31

Represented in the United States by Ketty Moisonrouge & Co. Inc.
16 East 65th Street - Fifth Floor - New York 10021

Tel.: (212) 737-35-97 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34

HOTEL DES BERGUES in GENEVA

33, quai des Bergues - 1201 Geneva

Tuesday, November 15, 1994

Public auction organized by Maître Jacques TAJAN

VERY IMPORTANT JEWELS

among others oval diamond "fancy light blue natural color": 10,16 cts,

brilliant diamond "fancy light yellow natural color": 30,06 cts,

gold rivière with diamonds and sapphires: 5,97 cts,

diamond "fancy yellow natural color": 5,15 cts and briolette diamond: 30 cts,

diamond ring "fancy yellow natural color": 22,58 cts,

gold and diamond ring: 47,15 cts,

pair of gold ear clips decorated with two diamonds "fancy intense orangy yellow natural color and orange yellow natural color": 4,56 et 4,62 cts...

Experts : MM. R. Déchaut et Th. Stetten, Ed. de Sevin
J.P. Framanger, Véronique Fromanger, Mme Chantal Beauvois

To include jewelry in this sale,
please contact in Paris : Florence Grether
Tel.: (33 1) 53 30 30 30 - Fax: (33 1) 53 30 30 31

U.S. Wants Haitians For Interim Police

Refugees at Guantánamo Bay Are Part of Post-Invasion Plan

By Ann Devroy
and Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, stepping up its planning for the invasion of Haiti and its aftermath, has begun recruiting Haitians now exiled at Guantánamo Bay to be part of a future civilian police force for Haiti, administration officials said.

Such a force would be installed almost immediately after a U.S.-led invasion, officials said. Soon afterward, they said, a permanent force would be recruited and trained under a program being developed by the Justice Department.

Preparations for the invasion took on a note of immediacy Thursday when the Pentagon announced that seven giant cargo ships were being readied in ports around the country to transport heavy equipment for possible use by U.S. forces.

The ships, each of which is about 700 feet (212 meters) long, rank among the biggest in the nation's reserve fleet and are normally used to carry tanks, trucks, tracked vehicles and other heavy equipment.

[The United States on Friday ordered the preparation of five more military cargo ships for the invasion fleet. Reuters reported.]

The sizable transport capacity being activated surprised even some Pentagon officials, in light of widespread predictions that an invasion of Haiti would meet little resistance and could be managed quickly.

But sources familiar with the contingency plan said significant forces would be available and used if the United States

invades, possibly with 15,000 to 20,000 troops involved.

A senior official said a "drop-dead date" by which Haiti's military leaders must leave has not been decided by President Bill Clinton, but that it would probably be between the last week of September and mid-October. Pentagon officials said another week or two is needed to move all the equipment and forces into place.

Under the U.S. scenario for a post-invasion Haiti, an interim police force made up of Haitians now in the military there, assisted by as many as 500 Haitians as translators, aides and helpers from Guantánamo Bay, Miami, New York and elsewhere, would arrive "within days" of the invasion.

The Haitians at the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, were taken there after U.S. ships picked them up when they tried to flee Haiti in boats.

Police "moitors" from the United States and several other nations would oversee the interim force to prevent human-rights violations and other "unacceptable behavior" by members of the current military selected to be part of the force.

Officials said Haiti's exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who would be restored to power in the U.S. invasion, and others have lists of "known bad guys," but the nucleus of the new force would be drawn from the current military.

Replacing the interim force would be what the United States envisions as a permanent civilian force of 4,000 recruited in Haiti. A new "police academy" would be immediately established in Haiti.

Major Plante said the United Nations had no evidence of a plan for a Hutu offensive, and the UN report contained only raw information.

"It is not a document you would go to war with," he added.

The number and gravity of violent incidents remained low despite UN forces taking over control of the southwest from French troops last month, he said. Small amounts of weapons had been found in the area.

He said 150 RPF troops were now in the former safe zone,

which was set up by French troops in July to protect civilians.

Confident Republicans, in particular, believing that Mr. Clinton is now on the ropes, might benefit by focusing their opposition research on the president's driving and putting people who have played with Mr. Clinton report that he plays his strongest golf on the back nine.

Meanwhile, in Burundi about

40 people were wounded on

Friday when a grenade was

buried into the main market in

the nation's capital Bujumbura,

sources said.

At least nine people were killed and 17 wounded Sunday in an attack on a Roman Catholic church in Burundi's northeast Muyinga Province.

Ethnic violence and strikes in August swept much of Burundi, which has the same ethnic mix as Rwanda and has been teetering on the brink of anarchy.

The lesson in all of this is

obvious: There may be more to

be gleaned from a president's

golf game than from his poll

numbers.

Confident Republicans, in

particular, believing that Mr.

Clinton is now on the ropes,

might benefit by focusing their

opposition research on the pres-

ident's driving and putting

people who have played with

Mr. Clinton report that he plays

his strongest golf on the back

nine.

Press coverage of Gerald

Ford's game enhanced his repu-

tation as a bumbling, if likable,

Tension In Rwanda As 2 Die In Blast

Reuters

KIGALI, Rwanda — A bomb blast killed two people in southwest Rwanda, it was disclosed Friday, and aid workers reported increased tension in refugee camps inside the country.

The blast occurred in the southwestern village of Kasarama on Wednesday, a UN military spokesman said, a day before a UN report emerged that said troops of the ousted Hutu government were preparing to go back to war after regrouping over the border.

Major Jean-Guy Plante said Ethiopian UN troops arrested two suspects after the blast but he had no other details.

In a report to UN headquarters, the UN envoy, Shaharyar Khan, said UN troops spotted armed men in military fatigues crossing into Rwanda from Zaire and Burundi, apparently in preparation for guerrilla warfare against the new Rwanda Patriotic Front government.

The front, led by members of the Tutsi minority, seized power in July after a three-month offensive.

Troops and militiamen loyal to the defeated Hutu regime, widely accused of killing up to a million Tutsi and Hutu opponents in a genocide campaign, fled across the border among a huge refugee exodus.

Mr. Khan said sniping and shooting had increased in the southwest and that without reconciliation civil war and massacres in Rwanda could continue.

The exact nature of the shootings was not clear.

"There is a lot of tension with the RPF moving in," an aid worker in the southwest said. "The people are worried."

Major Plante said the United Nations had no evidence of a plan for a Hutu offensive, and the UN report contained only raw information.

"It is not a document you would go to war with," he added.

The number and gravity of violent incidents remained low despite UN forces taking over control of the southwest from French troops last month, he said. Small amounts of weapons had been found in the area.

He said 150 RPF troops were now in the former safe zone, which was set up by French troops in July to protect civilians.

Deploying Zambian UN troops in the southwest and Nigerian troops in the northeast was delayed because of a lack of money.

Meanwhile, in Burundi about 40 people were wounded on Friday when a grenade was buried into the main market in the nation's capital Bujumbura, sources said.

At least nine people were killed and 17 wounded Sunday in an attack on a Roman Catholic church in Burundi's northeast Muyinga Province.

Ethnic violence and strikes in August swept much of Burundi, which has the same ethnic mix as Rwanda and has been teetering on the brink of anarchy.

The lesson in all of this is

obvious: There may be more to

be gleaned from a president's

golf game than from his poll

numbers.

Confident Republicans, in

particular, believing that Mr.

Clinton is now on the ropes,

might benefit by focusing their

opposition research on the pres-

ident's driving and putting

people who have played with

Mr. Clinton report that he plays

his strongest golf on the back

nine.

Press coverage of Gerald

Ford's game enhanced his repu-

tation as a bumbling, if likable,



Das Levee/Ramsey
A fire official from Pittsburgh International Airport after leaving the scene of the crash.

JET: Investigators Seek Cause of Crash That Killed 132

Continued from Page 1

Pittsburgh International Airport on a flight from Chicago that was scheduled to go on to West Palm Beach, Florida.

Richard Tremay, a retired truck driver who lives on a wooded hill above the crash site, said he and a neighbor, Gerald Taylor, were sitting in Mr. Taylor's yard when the plane went over, making a popping sound, like a muffled backfire, rather than the familiar roar and whine of a jet, as if the pilot was "trying to restart his engine."

With small puffs of smoke coming from its left engine, Mr. Tremay said, the plane banked to one side and plummeted into the trees. "It was a nosedive straight down," he said. "A gigantic ball of fire."

Mr. Taylor walked to the crash site to find a horrifying

scene of wreckage, blackened and, in places, still burning. Most of the wreckage he said, was unrecognizable.

The death toll of the USAir crash was the highest since 156 people died in the Aug. 16, 1987, crash of a Northwest Airlines MD-80 as it took off from Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

The last three fatal crashes of regularly scheduled commercial airliners in the United States were of USAir planes: a 737 that skidded off the runway at New York City's La Guardia Airport and into Flushing Bay on March 22, 1992, killing 37 people; a DC-9-30 that went down outside Charlotte, North Carolina, on July 2, also killing 37 people, and Thursday's accident.

On the airline's record of five crashes in five years, USAir, based in Arlington, Virginia, has lost money every year since 1989.

(Reuters, NYT, AP)

PRICES: Jump in U.S. Wholesale Inflation Fans Fears on Wall Street That Rates Will Rise

Continued from Page 1

manufacturer. "It's less of a buyers' market now."

Despite inflation of less than 3 percent so far this year at the consumer level and virtually flat producer prices in the spring and early summer, the Fed has raised interest rates five times, citing concerns that inflationary pressures would build as the economic expansion rolled on. But because it can take six months to a year for interest rate increases to slow growth enough to have an impact on inflation, prices could continue rising in the months ahead.

The report Friday the Labor Department showed that the sharpest price increases at the farm and factory were for energy and food. But prices for many other goods, from clothing to cars, also rose significantly. Excluding the volatile food and energy categories, prices at the producer level rose 0.4 percent. That makes the rate for

the year so far an average 2.6 percent.

"The key question is whether such pricing pressures will continue," said Bruce Steinberg, an economist at Merrill Lynch.

Accelerating producer prices do not always get translated into a speedup in overall inflation and monthly price data are, by their nature, volatile. Many analysts are betting that the Fed, which last raised rates in August, will wait for another couple of months of data before acting again.

Economists are waiting at least until they have had a chance to pore over the consumer price index for August,

set for release Tuesday, before they actually raise their projections.

Economists, meanwhile, said that some of the August price increases were clearly one-time events. Food prices rose 0.7 percent, pushed up by a big jump in beef and fish prices. Gasoline prices rose 6.8 percent after rising 8 percent in July. An upbeat crop outlook and softer crude oil prices suggest that these increases are not apt to keep rising.

Further, said Carl Palash, an economist at MCM Monewatch, the seasonal adjustments that the Labor Department makes to the numbers

AMERICAN TOPICS

A New Prescription For Family Doctors

Medical schools can do a lot to influence young doctors to become general practitioners rather than high-priced specialists, according to a study by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

In 1945, 20 percent of all American doctors were specialists and 80 percent were in general practice. Today, 70 percent are specialists, and 30 percent are in general practice, the study said.

Medical students are attracted to specialties by better pay, greater prestige and the chance to participate in medical breakthroughs. But specialization is partly to blame for the soaring costs of medical care.

Researchers found that schools that stress a desire to help others and a sense of social responsibility turned out many more generalists than schools not using such criteria.

And generalists were more likely to come from schools with a curriculum that stresses that choice, not only because of its content but because faculty members serve as role models.

In the 1989-90 academic year, 36 percent of schools granting M.D. degrees had a required family medicine clerkship for third-year students, the study said.

Short Takes

Women in American politics win at the same rate as men but so few women run that they represent only a fraction of top office-holders, according to the National Women's Political Caucus. It said a study of more than 50,000 U.S. political

may have exaggerated the rise in clothing and tobacco prices.

But few dismissed the report as an anomaly. The strong rise in car prices paid by dealers, 0.7 percent, seems to reflect strong sales and tight inventories. The prices of many semimanufactured goods that manufacturers buy, including metal parts, chemicals and fabrics, have been rising briskly for several months.

The strongest reasons for thinking that the August rise

as a prelude to inflation creeping higher are two: business and consumer expectations, and the Fed's generosity earlier in the recovery.

AID: Israel-PLO Meeting Canceled

Continued from Page 1

Middle East and North Africa, Cain Koch-Weser, said, "If we are to move forward on the all-important economic agenda, we cannot allow such meetings that are expected to mobilize and coordinate aid to the Palestinians to be derailed by the two main parties bringing their political differences to the table."

The failure can only worsen the cash crisis faced by the PLO, which is unable to finance running expenses, like municipal salaries in the self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho. In addition, the PLO has just negotiated with Israel an agreement to take on responsibility for managing and funding the Palestinian schools and hospitals in the West Bank.

In the last three months, Jerusalem has often emerged as a point of contention between the two parties, as the PLO tries to underline its presence in Palestinian institutions there and Israel heightens its control of the city's management, including in the Arab-inhabited section.

"Politicians go home!" she declares. "Leave this decision to the people of Aichi! We don't need you here!"

PLO Negotiator in Jericho

Mahmoud Abbas, the top Palestinian architect of the self-rule agreement but estranged

from Yasser Arafat over how the agreement has been carried out, entered the self-rule areas for the first time Friday. The Associated Press reported from Jericho.

He said he was coming back as an ordinary citizen. "I want to be a regular person with a Palestinian

Candidates from the high percentage of women in the U.S. government, about 34 percent, to those in the U.S. House, 51 percent, and the U.S. Senate, 20 percent, state legislatures, 25 percent, the Senate, 20 percent, and the House, 15 percent.

Robert Shulman, editor of *The New Media*, says that women are the least represented in the news media, with only 11 percent of stories in the last year reporting on women's issues. He adds, "It's not that women leave the news media, it's that they're not invited."

Clint Eastwood, the movie star, has told you ever since he became Mr. Spielberg's rule of thumb: "If it's not being made, it's not being made."

One of the highlights of the year's First Ladies' look-alike contest, West, Florida, writer, from 1985 to 1989, Anne Heaton, was Mrs. Miami. Her daughter, younger than the First Lady, is a look-alike contest winner, and that even though she has gone what would be her last think tank, out of the country. "The end," she said.

at Rates Will Be

may have to do with inflation.

But now we are in an upward trend price performance sales and profit price of goods that are including oil and gas and the like.

The other thinking may be a little bit more serious and a little bit earlier in the year.

Meeting Council

John M. V. the agreed to sit, rather than the last two weeks.

He said, "I am ready to be a part of the Palestinian peace process, and after that, I will be able to go back to my work."

Asked if he thinks he will be able to return to his work, he said, "Yes, I hope so."

Mr. V. responded that he is not interested in politics, but

he is not leaving.

Groupe Bull Share Sale Forecast for November

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Informed sources said Friday that the government would launch its share placement in Groupe Bull in November, but meanwhile, the company itself announced a deal with Motorola Inc.

Thierry Breton, deputy managing director, said the accord with the U.S. company did not presage the acquisition of a stake in Bull by Motorola.

About 20 potential investors have been approached by Bull, according to the sources. They said that "a large amount of thinking has been done" about big private stockholders in Bull.

Separately, Bull said it had concluded an "important technological and commercial" agreement with Motorola, which specializes in telecommunications and semiconductors for joint development of computers equipped with PowerPC microprocessors.

Mr. Breton said Bull also was in advanced negotiations on an industrial agreement with the American company Tandem Computers Inc.

Motorola and Bull would pool basic technologies enabling the two to expand their product ranges in the field of Unix servers, which are power-

ful microcomputers feeding networks.

The deal was concluded between Motorola's computer subsidiary, Motorola Computer Group, and Bull's open systems division.

Mr. Breton noted that Bull was already cooperating with International Business Machines Corp. on producing a machine based on the PowerPC chip, developed a little more than a year ago by IBM, Motorola and Apple Computer Inc. to compete with Intel Corp.

The deal with Motorola will enable Bull to widen its range, he said. (AP, AFP)

Germany Urged To Improve Its 'Equity Culture'

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — As two of the biggest institutions in Frankfurt, Deutsche Börse AG and Deutsche Bank AG are usually among the first to sing the city's praises as a growing center of European financial power.

It comes as something of a surprise, then, when Rolf Breuer, the supervisory board chairman of Deutsche Börse and a board member of Deutsche Bank, joins corporate Germany's critics in demanding a general overhaul of the rules that make it tick.

The need for reform was the main message Thursday night when Mr. Breuer told foreign journalists that Frankfurt, far from being a threat to London's pre-eminence, will remain a reliable backwater unless it improves its credibility with foreign and German investors.

"Our stock market capitalization in relation to gross domestic product is 26 percent, unchanged. In Japan and the United States it's more than 50 percent, and in the United Kingdom it's 143 percent," he said. "That shows where we are, namely, back in the woods."

"We can't measure up internationally as long as only 6 percent of Germans own shares, a level that hasn't changed over the last 10 years despite the improvements we've made."

Mr. Breuer cited arcane tax laws, a lack of listed companies, inefficient float trading, decentralization and low market liquidity as among the several prominent problems with Germany's financial image.

But the main problem, he said, was not the market dominance of the country's bank and insurance companies or lack of adequate supervision but the almost total lack of a "serious equity culture."

Fewer shareholders are attending meetings, he said. To reverse the slide, he said, Germany needs to replace the law that requires big banks to vote on behalf of small shareholders who "deposit" their shares at the banks with a system involving proxies, which now aren't allowed.

Germany also needs to end its tax discrimination against foreigners investors, who are not entitled to the same tax rebates on dividend income as German investors are, Mr. Breuer said, and the role of German supervisory boards needs to be reconsidered.

(Reuters, AP)

Greece Sets Debt Relief For Airline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Greece's government said Friday it would take on Olympic Airways' debt of 455 billion drachmas (\$2 billion) and impose a hiring freeze until 1995 as part of a restructuring plan for the airline.

In a bill submitted to Parliament, the government also called for a two-year wage freeze at 1993 levels for Olympic's 9,900 employees, forced early retirement of 1,745 staff and the elimination of unprofitable routes linking Athens with Chicago and Tokyo.

Airline unions threatened to strike if the measures advance.

"This is not what we had agreed with the government, and if they insist on passing the bill we will certainly strike," said Dimitris Tsatsoulis, vice president of the Federation of Civil Aviation Unions. "Benefits that we secured after decades of union struggle are written off in a few paragraphs."

The bill outlines a four-year survival plan, approved by the European Commission in July, that calls for the airline's management structure to be streamlined into a three-tier system from the current system, which has 14 management titles.

"Some 55 percent of Olympic's staff at present has some kind of management title," a government official said. "This has created an enormous bureaucracy and waste of money."

(Reuters, AP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris
DAX	FTSE 100 Index	CAC 40
2300	3400	2000
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1994	1994	1994
AM J J A S	AM J J A S	AM J J A S
Exchange	Index	Friday
Amsterdam	AEX	Closed
Brussels	Stock Index	Close
Frankfurt	DAX	2,185.15
Frankfurt	FAZ	827.26
Helsinki	HEX	1,953.80
London	Financial Times 30	2,427.00
London	FTSE 100	3,139.30
Madrid	General Index	305.18
Milan	MIB-TEL	1,0447
Paris	CAC 40	1,948.83
Stockholm	Affaersvaerden	1,854.63
Vienna	Stock Index	462.09
Zurich	SBS	938.20
		944.13
		-0.63

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Banco Português do Atlântico shares will resume trading Monday, ending a suspension that began a month ago on fears that a takeover bid by Banco Comercial Português SA would destabilize trading, the Stock Market Regulating Commission said.
- Union Minière SA of Belgium said first-half net profit was 1.80 billion Belgian francs (\$56 million), reversing a loss of 860 million francs a year earlier.
- Investcorp SA, a Bahrain-based investment bank, said it bought the U.S. supermarket chain Star Market, which operates 33 stores in the Boston area, for \$285 million.

Bloomberg, AP, AFP, Reuters

Heineken Shares at a Record

Bloomberg Business News

Heineken shares closed at 244.5 guilders, up 7.

Heineken said sales were higher in the United States, Hong Kong and China, although beer sales in volume terms were at the same level as last year. Sales in Europe fell.

Karel Vuursteen, Heineken's chairman, said the brewer had faced competition in America from imports of Canadian ice beer.

GROWTH: Firms Spread Wealth

Continued from Page 9

Chrysler

Corporation, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Nestlé SA and Canon Inc. are among the multinationals that have increased their foreign investment stakes by more than 10 percent a year during the 1990s.

The sources of this investment are few, and so are the recipients. The bulk of the increased foreign investment is flowing to 15 of the fastest-growing economies, with only scraps left for the poor performers in Eastern Europe and Africa.

The study's authors advised labor and other critics of big business to seek to shape the foreign investment trend, not stop it, because they said it appeared irreversible.

EU Ministers Meet for Deficit Talks

Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS — Finance ministers from the European Union countries began arriving in Linz, Austria, on Friday for weekend talks on what to do about Europe's swollen budget deficits.

The EU finance commissioner, Henning Christensen, said Tuesday that large deficits in 10 of the 12 EU countries would currently rule out the EU's planned monetary union. The exceptions were Luxembourg and Ireland, the only EU countries that have deficits equal to less than 3 percent of gross domestic product.

The ministers will discuss whether to support Mr. Christensen's proposal to punish countries that fail to meet budget-deficit requirements. Such punishment could include holding back

EU aid. Italy's budget deficit represents 10 percent of its GDP, while Greece has a shortfall of 18 percent of GDP. They could be the first to face sanctions.

A final decision on any action is likely to await a second meeting of EU finance ministers in Brussels Sept. 19.

Mr. Christensen expressed confidence that growth of 2 percent this year and 2.5 percent in 1995 would enable "five or six" EU countries to reduce their deficits enough to meet targets set by the Maastricht Treaty.

"There could be some pleasant surprises," said Alexandre Lamfalussy, head of the European Monetary Institute. Stronger economic growth would mean some countries would be ready for a single currency by 1997, he said.

ZIFF: Publishing Firm Goes on the Block With Especially Good Numbers

Continued from Page 9

changing information-technology market.

Mr. Ziff, 64, declined to be interviewed, as did his three sons. Together, the sons own 90 percent of the company.

Although the Ziffs said from the start that they preferred not to sell the company in pieces, people familiar with the family's plans say they may now consider splitting it up.

But the Ziffs continue to insist on selling the two publishing divisions — the business magazine group and the consumer media group — as a unit.

The consumer media group is expecting sales of \$69 million this year but also a loss of \$13.1

million, primarily because of the start-up costs of two magazines, Computer Life and Family PC. The group also includes Computer Gaming World and a periodic advertising supplement, Personal Computing.

A far more lucrative property, which this year is expected to generate \$505 million in sales and \$146 million in operating income, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. The group includes PC/Computing, MacUser, MacWeek and Windows Sources.

But the crown jewels of the group are PC Magazine, the largest computer publication in

the world, with a circulation of about 1 million; Computer Shopper, a monthly product compendium whose current issue is 824 pages, virtually all of it advertising, and PC Week, an industry weekly that makes heavy use of Ziff's computer testing laboratories.

Those three publications are expected to account for \$369.5 million of Ziff's 1994 sales.

Never before have those three magazines generated as much cash, in part because Ziff has aggressively pushed up their profit margins in the last three years by increasing advertising rates and cutting production and circulation costs.

The result: The profit mar-

gins for the three books have soared to 36.4 percent this year from 29.3 percent in 1991.

And the flagship, PC Magazine, with sales of \$175 million and operating income of \$69.4 million, will have a margin of almost 40 percent this year, up from 35 percent last year.

The financial documents being shared with the bidders spell out a strategy shift last year at Ziff.

Until 1993, in pursuit of growth and market share, the company "set its advertising rates influenced by considerations other than profitability," the documents say. But then it decided to capitalize on its strong position by raising rates

Russia Takes Hard Line On Monetary Union

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin on Friday ruled out monetary union with neighboring Belarus, saying Russia had pulled too far ahead economically to make such an alliance worthwhile.

The collapse of attempts to bring Belarus into the ruble zone showed the limits of the movement to reunite the former Soviet republics. Many Moscow politicians talk about reintegration as a way to restore Russia's status as a world power, but as elected officials with troubled constituents of their own they are reluctant to assume responsibility for their impoverished former empire.

Mr. Chernomyrdin once ardently supported bringing Belarus into the ruble zone, but on Friday he bluntly rejected the idea. He noted that average monthly salaries in that former Soviet republic are only \$4 or \$5, while in Russia they are the equivalent of \$60.

Creditors would be offered the chance to swap some or all of their debt for certificates to buy shares in Russian companies at future privatization auctions, a committee spokesman said.

Save on Int'l Phone Calls

Save on international phone calls compared to local phone companies and calling card plans. Call from home, office or hotels and avoid surcharges. Call for rates and see how to start saving today! Lines open 24 hours.

Call: 1-206-284-8600
Fax: 1-206-282-6666

419 Second Avenue West, Seattle, WA 98119 USA

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION PLC
11 Old Jewry, EC2R 9SD
Tel: 0171-865 0800 Fax: 0171-972 0970

MARGIN FOREIGN EXCHANGE
24 Hour London Dealing Desk
Competitive Rates & Daily Fax Sheet
Call for further information & brochure

Signal

130+ software applications

RT DATA FROM \$10 A DAY

Signal SOFTWARE GUIDE

Call London: +44 (0) 71 231 3556

for your guide and Signal price list.

fullerMoney, the Global Strategy Newsletter

Commodity, foreign exchange, equities, money market, financial instruments, interest rates, bonds, stocks, options, futures, currencies, metals, energy, oil, gas, grain, coffee, cotton, sugar, etc.

Single Issues £1.50 or US\$2.00, annual £156 in UK & Europe, elsewhere £180 or US\$280, plus airmail, £10 per issue, £100 per annum, £1000 per year.

Call: 0171-479 3000, fax: 0171-479 3000, e-mail: fuller@compuserve.com

For further details on how to place your listing contact:

WILL NICHOLSON in London Tel: +44 (0) 71 836 4802

Fax: +44 (0) 71 240 2254

Herald Tribune

Catch The Big Moves

Commetr, the computerized trading system is now available by fax. Commetr covers over 75 commodities/financial futures/indices with specific "Buy," "Sell" or "Neutral" recommendations

<p

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yield	PE	EPS	Market Cap	Low Lender Charge	High Lender Charge	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yield
100.00								100.00		
90.00								90.00		
80.00								80.00		
70.00								70.00		
60.00								60.00		
50.00								50.00		
40.00								40.00		
30.00								30.00		
20.00								20.00		
10.00								10.00		
5.00								5.00		
2.50								2.50		
1.25								1.25		
0.625								0.625		
0.3125								0.3125		
0.15625								0.15625		
0.078125								0.078125		
0.0390625								0.0390625		
0.01953125								0.01953125		
0.009765625								0.009765625		
0.0048828125								0.0048828125		
0.00244140625								0.00244140625		
0.001220703125								0.001220703125		
0.0006103515625								0.0006103515625		
0.00030517578125								0.00030517578125		
0.000152587890625								0.000152587890625		
0.0000762939453125								0.0000762939453125		
0.00003814697265625								0.00003814697265625		
0.000019073486328125								0.000019073486328125		
0.0000095367431640625								0.0000095367431640625		
0.00000476837158203125								0.00000476837158203125		
0.000002384185791015625								0.000002384185791015625		
0.0000011920928955078125								0.0000011920928955078125		
0.00000059604644775390625								0.00000059604644775390625		
0.000000298023223876953125								0.000000298023223876953125		
0.0000001490116119384765625								0.0000001490116119384765625		
0.00000007450580596923828125								0.00000007450580596923828125		
0.000000037252902984619140625								0.000000037252902984619140625		
0.0000000186264514923095703125								0.0000000186264514923095703125		
0.00000000931322574615478515625								0.00000000931322574615478515625		
0.000000004656612873077392578125								0.000000004656612873077392578125		
0.0000000023283064365386962890625								0.0000000023283064365386962890625		
0.00000000116415321826934814453125								0.00000000116415321826934814453125		
0.000000000582076609134674072265625								0.000000000582076609134674072265625		
0.00000000029103830456733703613125								0.00000000029103830456733703613125		
0.000000000145519152283668518065625								0.000000000145519152283668518065625		
0.00000000007275957614183425903125								0.00000000007275957614183425903125		
0.000000000036379788070917129515625								0.000000000036379788070917129515625		
0.0000000000181898940354585647578125								0.0000000000181898940354585647578125		
0.00000000000909494701772928237890625								0.00000000000909494701772928237890625		
0.000000000004547473508864641189453125								0.000000000004547473508864641189453125		
0.0000000000022737367544323205447265625								0.0000000000022737367544323205447265625		
0.00000000000113686837721616027236125								0.00000000000113686837721616027236125		
0.00000000000056843418860808013618125								0.00000000000056843418860808013618125		
0.000000000000284217094304040068090625								0.000000000000284217094304040068090625		
0.0000000000001421085471520200340453125								0.0000000000001421085471520200340453125		
0.00000000000007105427357601001702265625								0.00000000000007105427357601001702265625		
0.00000000000003552713678800500851136125								0.00000000000003552713678800500851136125		
0.00000000000001776356839400250425568125								0.00000000000001776356839400250425568125		
0.00000000000000888178419700125021278453125								0.00000000000000888178419700125021278453125		
0.000000000000004440892098500625106392265625								0.000000000000004440892098500625106392265625		
0.00000000000000222044604925031250531913125								0.00000000000000222044604925031250531913125		
0.000000000000001110223024625156252769568125								0.000000000000001110223024625156252769568125		
0.00000000000000055511151231257812513830453125								0.00000000000000055511151231257812513830453125		
0.00000000000000027755575615628906250691513125								0.00000000000000027755575615628906250691513125		
0.0000000000000001387778780781445312503457568125								0.0000000000000001387778780781445312503457568125		
0.0000000000000000693889390390722656250172878125								0.0000000000000000693889390390722656250172878125		
0.00000000000000003469446951953613125008644393125								0.00000000000000003469446951953613125008644393125		
0.000000000000000017347234759768065625004322193125								0.000000000000000017347234759768065625004322193125		
0.000000000000000008673617379884031250021611093125								0.000000000000000008673617379884031250021611093125		
0.00000000000000000433680868994201562500108055453125								0.00000000000000000433680868994201562500108055453125		
0.0000000000000000021684043449710078125000540277268125								0.0000000000000000021684043449710078125000540277268125		
0.00000000000000000108420217248550390625000270138638125								0.00000000000000000108420217248550390625000270138638125		
0.000000000000000000542101086242750187500013506931913125								0.000000000000000000542101086242750187500013506931913125		
0.0000000000000000002710505431213750093750006753469568125								0.0000000000000000002710505431213750093750006753469568125		
0.00000000000000000013552527156068750468750003376730453125								0.00000000000000000013552527156068750468750003376730453125		
0.0000000000000000000677626357803437523437500168836513125								0.0000000000000000000677626357803437523437500168836513125		
0.00000000000000000003388131789017187511718750008441830453125								0.00000000000000000003388131789017187511718750008441830453125		
0.000000000000000000016940658945085937558593750004220915625								0.000000000000000000016940658945085937558593750004220915625		
0.000000000000000000008470329472542968752968750002110453125								0.000000000000000000008470329472542968752968750002110453125		
0.0000000000000000000042351647362714843751484375000105513125								0.0000000000000000000042351647362714843751484375000105513125		
0.000000000000000000002117582368135742187518750000527568125								0.000000000000000000002117582368135742187518750000527568125		
0.0000000000000000000010587911840678710937509375000026377265625								0.0000000000000000000010587911840678710937509375000026377265625		
0.000000000000000000000529395592033935546875046875000013188671875								0.000000000000000000000529395592033935546875046875000013188671875		
0.000000000000000000000264697796016967773437503437500000659434375								0.000000000000000000000264697796016967773437503437500000659434375		
0.000000000000000000000132348898008483886751875018750000032970875								0.000000000000000000000132348898008483886751875018750000032970875		
0.000000000000000000000066174449004241944375093750000001648521875								0.000000000000000000000066174449004241944375093750000001648521875		
0.0000000000000000000000330872245021209721875046875000000824254375								0.0000000000000000000000330872245021209721875046875000000824254375		
0.00000000000000000000001654361225106054609375023437500000412128125								0.00000000000000000000001654361225106054609375023437500000412128125		
0.000000000000000000000008271806125530273046875011718750000206064375								0.000000000000000000000008271806125530273046875011718750000206064375		
0.0000000000000000000000041359030627651365218750058593750001030321875								0.0000000000000000000000041359030627651365218750058593750001030321875		
0.0000000000000000000000020679515313825682643750029687500000515164375								0.0000000000000000000000020679515313825682643750029687500000515164375		
0.000000000000000000000001033975765691284132187500148437500000257584375								0.000000000000000000000001033975765691284132187500148437500000257584375		
0.00000000000000000000000051698788284564206643750007437500000128791875								0.00000000000000000000000051698788284564206643750007437500000128791875		
0.0000000000000000000000002584939414228210332187500371875000000643954375								0.0000000000000000000000002584939414228210332187500371875000000643954375		
0.00000000000000000000000012924697071141051664375001859375000000321978125								0.00000000000000000000000012924697071141051664375001859375000000321978125		
0.0000000000000000000000000646234853557052583218750009237500000016049453125								0.000000000000000000000000064		

MONDAY
IN
SECTIONS
SALES
WEEK'S
BESTS
TODAY'S

SERIES AND
TROE
NRIES
TIONAL

India Signs 'Historic' Pact To Curtail Its Borrowing

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Making a strong commitment to budgetary discipline, India's government signed an agreement Friday limiting its ability to borrow from the central bank.

The agreement sets limits on ad hoc Treasury bills that the New Delhi government floats when it runs out of cash.

The ad hoc bills add to the central bank's reserves, fueling credit that generates demand and inflation in the economy.

Critics say the government often resorts to the bills without having the necessary cash to back up the borrowings.

"It is a historic occasion," Chakravarti Rangarajan, governor of the Reserve Bank of India, said.

Officials said the agreement symbolized the determination of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's government to check spending and inflation, which could endanger an eco-

nomic reform program launched in 1991.

Under the agreement, the government will phase out access to ad hoc treasury bills over three years.

The government resorts to ad hoc bills when it runs out of the cash it must have at the central bank to float regular Treasury bills.

The pact is intended to drive the government toward market borrowing and to curb spending if it cannot increase revenue.

The pact limits to 60 billion rupees (\$2 billion) the government's ad hoc bills for the year ending March 31.

It also stipulates that such bills cannot exceed 90 billion rupees for more than 10 consecutive days.

The central bank will have the power to automatically reduce the level of ad hoc bills by auctioning regular Treasury bills in the open market or selling fresh government bonds.

Union Carbide's Exit

NEW YORK — Union Carbide Corp. said McLeod Russell (India) Ltd. will buy its 50.9 percent stake in Union Carbide India Ltd. for about \$90 million, Bloomberg Business News reported.

The sale represents Union Carbide's exit from the site of one of the world's worst industrial accidents. In December 1984, methyl isocyanate, a deadly gas, leaked from the plant in Bhopal, killing more than 3,000 people.

In 1992, Union Carbide transferred control of its stake in the Indian company to the Bhopal Hospital Trust, established to provide \$19 million to build and operate a hospital in Bhopal.

The sale will have no effect on consolidated financial statements, Union Carbide said. The money not committed to the trust will remain on deposit in India, subject to court attachment, the company said.

South Korea Set To Ease Limits On Foreign Deals

The Associated Press

SEOUL — South Korea is ready to implement a five-year program to liberalize international financial dealings, Finance Minister Hong Jae Hyung said Friday.

The program worked out by a government advisory group, calls for the listing of foreign companies on South Korea's stock exchange as early as next year.

South Korea currently has tight controls on all foreign-exchange dealings by individuals and companies, mainly to prevent capital flight.

Mr. Hong said the program was likely to be adopted as government policy. It would allow South Korean companies to list shares in overseas markets and would permit companies to borrow and invest abroad. Currently, the companies need government permission to invest more than \$20,000 overseas.

Mr. Hong said the measures were needed to help South Korean companies improve their offshore operations.

Port Strike In Australia Blocks Trade

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — A nationwide maritime strike stranded about 100 ships in Australian ports on Friday, costing shippers and exporters an estimated 6 million Australian dollars (\$4 million) a day and tainting the country's export image.

The reverberations of the strike were felt as far away as Japan, Australia's largest trading partner. "A dispute such as this makes people think Australia is risky," said Tsutomu Hasegawa, an official at Japan's semi-government Livestock Industry Promotion Corp. "The Japanese markets want consistency."

The Maritime Union of Australia called an indefinite strike without warning Thursday to protest an anticipated sale of government-owned shipping interests. About 7,000 seamen and dockworkers stopped work.

"It is a political dispute," said Laurie Breerton, transport minister.

Late Friday, the government invited union officials to meet with Prime Minister Paul Keating on Monday.

Shipowners say it may be the most crippling waterfront strike in Australian history.

"It's devastating," said Lew Russell, general manager of Shipping Conference Services.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputation," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	S/S 1985	High			Low			Latest Chg	
							High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg		
18%	12	AAON's	-	-	-	20 1883	13%	13%	+1%	12%	12%	-	-	-
20%	12	ABC Rail	-	-	-	622 1976	19%	19%	+1%	16%	16%	-	-	-
30	14	ABT Bld	-	-	-	164 1676	16%	16%	-	16%	16%	-	-	-
28%	12	ACCCP	.12a	-	-	13 3455	19%	17%	+1%	16%	16%	-	-	-
24	9	ACCS Enrs	-	-	-	155 1526	13%	13%	-	13	13	-	-	-
22	10	ACX Tc	-	-	-	50 61	33%	33%	-	33%	33%	-	-	-
24	11	ACX Corp	-	-	-	21 2041	24%	24%	-	24%	24%	-	-	-
17%	11	ACE Corp	-	-	-	21 2041	24%	24%	-	24%	24%	-	-	-
23%	15	ACES Co	-	-	-	21 2041	24%	24%	-	24%	24%	-	-	-
32	16	ACE Steel	-	-	-	181 1745	17%	17%	-	17%	17%	-	-	-
29%	15	ACEPS Hold	.681	.48	-	18 1651	17%	17%	-	17%	17%	-	-	-
35%	16	ACK	-	-	-	14 1268	20%	20%	-	20%	20%	-	-	-
15%	6	ACK	-	-	-	43 43	13%	13%	-	13%	13%	-	-	-
12	12	ACK	-	-	-	11 7107	14%	13%	+1%	14	14	-	-	-
21%	14	ACKM	-	-	-	20 7001	16%	16%	-	16%	16%	-	-	-
31%	12	Acclaim	-	-	-	43 2444	24%	24%	-	24%	24%	-	-	-
27%	13	AcmeNet	-	-	-	32 1588	19%	19%	-	19%	19%	-	-	-
30%	14	Actel	-	-	-	13 1258	24%	24%	-	24%	24%	-	-	-
14%	6	Addict	.48	.48	-	18 162	19%	19%	-	19%	19%	-	-	-
22%	13	Addictic a	-	-	-	21 2041	27%	27%	-	27%	27%	-	-	-
26%	18	Adelphi h	-	.16	-	19 2041	27%	27%	-	27%	27%	-	-	-
28%	20	Adios	-	-	-	21 2041	27%	27%	-	27%	27%	-	-	-
17%	12	Admiral	.88	-	-	47 4704	7%	7%	-	7%	7%	-	-	-
11%	4	AdmPro	-	-	-	20 3644	20%	20%	-	20%	20%	-	-	-
40%	34	AdvanTec	s	.20	-	14 734	20%	20%	-	20%	20%	-	-	-
38%	25	Advantech	s	.15e	-	57 319	13%	13%	-	13%	13%	-	-	-
16%	18	Agricola s	-	-	-	24 2401	11%	11%	-	11%	11%	-	-	-
15%	17	Agricola	-	-	-	24 2401	11%	11%	-	11%	11%	-	-	-
43%	45%	Agricola	-	-	-	412 3174	61%	61%	-	61%	61%	-	-	-
21%	9	Ajantec	-	-	-	11 1024	12%	12%	-	12%	12%	-	-	-
26%	14	Albank	.40	.13	-	13 478	26%	26%	-	26%	26%	-	-	-
19%	11%	Alcidea s	-	-	-	21 319	25%	25%	-	25%	25%	-	-	-
28%	23	AlcedoBld	.88	.35	-	17 336	25%	25%	-	25%	25%	-	-	-
15%	11	Alcoa	-	-	-	21 2041	19%	19%	-	19%	19%	-	-	-
21%	14	Alcom	-	-	-	27 2685	9%	9%	-	9%	9%	-	-	-
12%	7	AlconPh	-	-	-	11 1104	15%	15%	-	15%	15%	-	-	-
7%	7	AlmSem	-	-	-	7 1322	29%	29%	-	29%	29%	-	-	-
22%	22%	Alledge	.60	.21	-	8 1454	16%	16%	-	16%	16%	-	-	-
25%	12%	Allegro	-	-	-	10 1454	16%	16%	-	16%	16%	-	-	-
25%	15%	Algenet	.56	.19	-	16 1726	26%	26%	-	26%	26%	-	-	-
24%	5%	Alhambra	-	-	-	13 565	8%	8%	-	8%	8%	-	-	-
27%	15%	AMANs	-	-	-	13 358	8%	8%	-	8%	8%	-	-	-
17%	6%	AMARc	-	-	-	26 504	45%	45%	-	45%	45%	-	-	-
22%	12%	AMARs	.91e	-	-	10 1725	23%	23%	-	23%	23%	-	-	-
30%	22%	AMAnk	.72	.17	-	9 1231	23%	23%	-	23%	23%	-	-	-
15%	13%	AMC Corp	.15	.15	-	20 529	15%	15%	-	15%	15%	-	-	-
24%	15%	AMCrest	-	.24	-	31 2485	24%	24%	-	24%	24%	-	-	-
24%	25%	AMCrest	.56	.19	-	17 1256	26%	26%	-	26%	26%	-	-	-
27%	15%	AMHSPCs	-	-	-	13 565	8%	8%	-	8%	8%	-	-	-
17%	11	AMICO	-	-	-	13 358	8%	8%	-	8%	8%	-	-	-
30%	22%	AMINdcs	.08	.18	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
15%	11	AMINdcs	.08	.18	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
14%	12%	AMINdcs	.08	.18	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
19%	18%	AMINdcs	.08	.18	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
49%	15%	Andrews	.49	.24	-	32 728	48%	48%	-	48%	48%	-	-	-
21%	13	Andrus	-	-	-	10 1256	14%	14%	-	14%	14%	-	-	-
16%	7	AntarCos	-	-	-	20 2685	13%	13%	-	13%	13%	-	-	-
26%	19%	Armed	.34	.18	-	13 1256	14%	14%	-	14%	14%	-	-	-
30%	24%	Armen	-	-	-	19 1399	52%	52%	-	52%	52%	-	-	-
15%	11	Arpeks	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
25%	11	Arpeks	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
25%	12%	ArpDigi	-	-	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
33%	22%	ArpDigi	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
14%	12%	ArpDigi	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
22%	21%	Arptech	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
15%	12%	Arptech	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
24%	12%	Arptech	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
25%	12%	Arptech	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
19%	12%	Arptech	.03	.03	-	13 521	18%	18%	-	18%	18%	-	-	-
25%	24%	Arptech	1.16	.15	-	26 2685	16%	16%	-	16%	16%	-	-	-
33%	12%	Arpsoft	-	-	-	100 298	18	18	-	18	18	-	-	-
15%	8%	ArtBees	.04	.04	-	71 3461	13%	13%	-	13%	13%	-	-	-
22%	14%	Armor	.44	.35	-	19 78	21%	21%	-	21%	21%	-	-	-
25%	18%	Armor	.44	.35	-	16 61	20%	20%	-	20%	20%	-	-	-
15%	7%	Armored	.44	.35	-	13 1025	22%	22%	-	22%	22%	-	-	-
22%	14%	Armorth	.24	.13	-	21 2126	42%	42%	-	42%	42%	-	-	-
44%	22%	AspcIT	-	-	-	21 2126	39%	39%	-	39%	39%	-	-	-
24%	22%	AscdCma	-	-	-	12 2501	50%	50%	-	50%	50%	-	-	-
23%	21%	AscdCmb	-	-	-	11 2501	14%	14%	-	14%	14%	-	-	-
20%	11	Ascts	.5	.11	-	61 1312	13%	13%	-	13%	13%	-	-	-
34%	27%	Asctsoft	.04	.04	-	17 1771	27%	27%	-	27%	27%	-	-	-
20%	21%	Asctsoft	.04	.04	-	20 2004	27%	27%	-	27%	27%	-	-	-
26%	25%	Asctsoft	.04	.04	-	27 119	16%	16%	-	16%	16%	-	-	-
9%	4%	Audrey	-	-	-	22 2768	71%	71%	-	71%	71%	-	-	-
3%	3%	Ausplex	-	-	-	15 306	5%	5%	-	5%	5%	-	-	-
6%	37	Aufodk	.42	.18	-	24 3277	62%	61	+1%	61	61	+1%	-	-
34%	22%	Aufodlnd	-	-	-	17 5003	25%	25%	-	25%	25%	-	-	-
20%	13%	Aufodn	.03	.03	-	20 908	25%	24%	+1%	24%	24%	+1%	-	-
35%	23%	Aufodtch	.03	.03	-	24 3475	5%	5%	-	5%	5%	-	-	-

AMEX

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sg 100s	High		Low		Lofed Ch'gs	
							High	Low	High	Low	Ch'ge	
A												
9% B	AM Int'l	.51	6.1			52	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	
17%	25% AM Int'l	-	22			521	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	
12%	25% AM Int'l	-	22			1126	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	
14%	9% AMC	-	24			29	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	
26%	20% AMG Int'l	1.75	7.3			29	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	
5% 21% AMG Int'l	-		7			52	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	
26% 22% AMG Int'l	-		2.23			52	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	
11% 18% AMG Int'l	-		1.55			52	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	
75% 61% AMT Fd	2.718	2.1				52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
50% 4% ActCom	-		2.51			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
7% 1% Action	-		1.03			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
5% 4% Admetrix	-		1.11			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
1% 1% Admetrix	-		1.11			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
10% 10% Admetrix	-		1.11			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
2% 4% Admetrix	-		1.11			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
50% 1% Adphot	-		2.23			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
3% 2% Aeroviron	-		2.23			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
16% 7% AirWat	-		2.23			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
5% 3% AirCare	-		2.23			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
7% 2% Alaris	-		2.23			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
5% 3% AlertClin	-		2.23			52	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	
18% 16% Alphacell	1.44	1.3				52	17%	17%	17%	17%	+ 1%	
2% 1% Alpin	-		1.33			52	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	
12% 3% Alpine	-		1.33			52	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	
6% 3% Alpine	-		1.33			52	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	
3% 1% Alpine	-		1.33			52	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	
4% 4% AlpineGr w/	-		1.33			52	7%	7%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
18% 4% Amkord	-		1.33			52	9%	9%	9%	9%	+ 1%	
10% 4% Amkord	-		1.33			52	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	
20% 14% Amkord Fd	1.55	1.3				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
30% 10% Amkord Fd	1.55	1.3				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
30% 15% Amkord Fd	1.55	1.3				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
30% 15% Amkord Fd	1.55	1.3				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
4% 2% Ammeco 4	-		1.33			52	10%	10%	10%	10%	+ 1%	
11% 1% AmnEdu	-		1.33			52	10%	10%	10%	10%	+ 1%	
26% 24% AmnEdu	1.25	1.3				52	27%	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%	
14% 13% AmnEdu	1.25	1.3				52	27%	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%	
14% 13% AmnEdu	1.25	1.3				52	27%	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%	
11% 11% AmnEdu	1.25	1.3				52	27%	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%	
11% 11% AmnEdu	1.25	1.3				52	27%	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%	
18% 12% AmnList	2.00	2.4				52	28%	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	
21% 14% AmnList	2.00	2.4				52	28%	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	
14% 14% AmnList	2.00	2.4				52	28%	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	
14% 14% AmnList	2.00	2.4				52	28%	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	
5% 3% AmnPro	1.51	1.3				52	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	
12% 7% AmnRes	.64	1.3				52	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	
4% 2% AmnRes	-		1.3			52	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	
3% 2% AmnTech	-		1.3			52	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	
13% 4% AmnTech	-		1.3			52	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	
3% 2% AmnTech	-		1.3			52	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	
3% 2% AmnTech	-		1.3			52	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
11% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
12% 10% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	
6% 11% Amwest	.36	2.7				52	12%	12%	12%</td			

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1994

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	100s	Sb	High	Low	Latest Chg/c	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	100s	Sb	High	Low	Latest Chg/c	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	100s	Sb	High	Low	Latest Chg/c	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	100s	Sb	High	Low	Latest Chg/c	
1416 18 CAJ Wre	-	-	144	12/5	1136	124%	-14	145 45 Filt'r	-	-	45	107	23%	23	-14	146 18% PocoPmcs	-	-	26	59	15	14/1	-14	147 12% SportMot	-	.054	3	19	45	16/1	15/4	-14
33/25 21/4 CTEC	-	-	113	24	23	23%	-16	1734 7/8 FipigleA	-	-	24	121	9%	9	-9/4	1735 17/8 LdmkGoh	-	-	24	59	15	14/1	-14	1736 15/4 SpecMot	-	.20	12	304	7270	16/1	15/4	-14
144 24/4 CACT	-	-	129	20	18	20%	-16	2/9 13 FisNet	-	-	21	2217	22%	22	-14	2/9 13 FisNet	-	-	21	360	23%	23	-14	2/9 13 FisNet	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
22/5 25/4 CobdyS	1.50 c	6.3	318	39/6	206	20%	-14	12/6 7 FilBam	-	-	26	18	13	10%	-16	12/6 7 FilBam	-	-	20	2673	17%	17	-14	12/6 7 FilBam	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
11/5 5/4 Coate	-	-	1042	85	85	85%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
17/4 5/4 Coats	-	-	1558	14/6	134	14%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
21/4 14/4 Colnic	-	-	1588	14/6	134	14%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
22/5 5/4 Comint	-	-	1588	14/6	134	14%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
20/4 14/4 Comint	-	-	1588	14/6	134	14%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
21/2 12/4 Comintz	.36	-	125	25/4	25/4	25/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
14/4 5/4 Coreline	-	-	125	14/6	125	125%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
21/4 18/4 CorpInt	-	-	125	14/6	125	125%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
21/4 18/4 CorpInt	-	-	125	14/6	125	125%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
17/5 9/4 Cosers 4	.08	-	14	21/2	11	11%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/5 9/4 Cosers 4	-	-	26	20/4	13/4	13/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
26/5 12/4 Cosers 4	-	-	26	20/4	13/4	13/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
25/5 12/4 Cosers 4	-	-	26	20/4	13/4	13/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
19/4 8/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
21/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16	-	13	11/4	11/4	11/4%	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	18	13	24%	-16	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	-	26	2053	17%	17	-14	15/5 28 Firstar 4	-	.20	22	2559	715	16/1	15/4	-14
23/4 12/4 Coster	.16																															

COLUMN
opting
cks in
a Box?

iii Small

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the last trading day. Where a split or a dividend amounting to 20 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

- a - dividends also ex-div.
- b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c - liquidating dividend.
- d - paid/called.
- e - new yearly low.
- f - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- g - dividend in Canadian funds subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- h - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- i - dividend paid this year, unfilled or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
- k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- l - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- m - next day delivery.
- P/E - price-earnings ratio.
- r - dividends declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividends.
- s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- t - trailing 12 months.
- v - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on an ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- w - new yearly high.
- x - trading halted.
- y - i.e. bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies.
- z/d - when distributed.
- z/w - when issued.
- ww - with warrants.
- x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xx - ex-distribution.
- yy - without warrants.
- zz - ex-warrant.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Sept. 2, 199

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BE - Belgian Francs; CA - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florins; Lit - Lituans; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Pts - Pesetas; SGD - Singapore Dollars; SEK - Swedish Krona; Yen - Yen + - edited + - Other Prices; N/A - Not Available; N.C. - Not Calculated

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (201) 423-2122.

The conference, Europe's leading energy forum, will be addressed by oil industry experts from the world over.



OIL & MONEY

The Oil Daily Group Herald Tribune

*For further information
on the conference, please contact:*

International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England
Tel: (44 71) 836 4802

THE MONEY REPORT

Do Retirement Plans Need 'Big-Stock' Plays?

By Michael D. McNickle

SAVING for retirement throws the divide between investing well and investing safely into sharp relief. The majority of critical opinion on small-company shares is favorable, especially when they are viewed as a long-term prospect. But this type of stock also has a propensity for short-term fluctuation, a characteristic that prompts some analysts to conclude that the small company share is not necessarily a suitable investment for a pension plan.

"Of all the equities, they offer the best returns — they have for the past 75 years," noted Gerald Perritt, publisher of Investment Horizons, a newsletter that follows small caps. "Blue chips, if you will, have returned an average of about 12 percent a year going back to the mid-1920s. Small caps, for the same period, have returned 17 percent, a substantial difference."

Retirement investment advisers who recommend allocating money to mutual funds, Mr. Perritt adds, don't necessarily brighten the picture. He notes that, industry-wide, the bulk of money in funds winds up about a third in bond funds, a third in money funds, and a third in equity funds.

"If your portfolio looks like that, you're looking at a long-term rate of return that's going to average about 7 percent," he said. "Nip about 3 percent of that off for inflation, and your real return's down to about 4 percent."

If the portfolio happens to be taxable, Mr. Perritt said, the investor might have to whittle another 2 percent off the return. "I think a lot of people who have allocated their assets very conservatively are going to be pretty surprised by what little buying power they have," he said.

Some analysts might argue that a different weighting in the

funds — perhaps two-thirds in blue chips and a third in bonds — would boost the returns higher than Mr. Perritt's estimate.

But individuals with a higher tolerance for risk, Mr. Perritt said, might prefer a retirement account with equal thirds in international stocks, blue chips and small caps. Such a portfolio, Mr. Perritt added, might yield a return of about 14 percent annually over a long-term period. Minus inflation and other expenses, he noted, the return might be roughly 9 percent a year.

"That's a heck of a jump over a 2 percent net real rate," he said. "At 9 percent, your portfolio value will double in eight years. At 2 percent, it takes 36 years to double. So you end up with four doubles in the time you get one. You're really talking about a 16-fold increase in your spendable wealth with this approach."

So, what could go wrong? Plenty.

The specific shares selected for such a portfolio, for instance, might run against the historical trends. Or dramatic, short-term shifts in the account's value might cause some investors to get out at the wrong time.

Frank Curzio, president of the Flushing, New York-based F.X.C. Investors, which publishes an asset allocation newsletter, said that small caps selected for retirement accounts should be rated "B-plus or better."

He also noted that companies included in a pension-fund portfolio have to be considered a "prudent investment" under federal and state laws designed to protect investors.

A danger with small caps, Mr. Curzio said, is the way the share price can move on bad news. While a blue-chip stock might dip a few points if earnings come in below expectations, a small cap could go into a tailspin.

Best U.S. Small-Company Funds

Leading mutual funds investing in U.S. small companies. Value of \$100, income reinvested, excluding charges.	
GT America Growth/A	
GT America Growth/B	126.85
Mutual Srs: Discovery	125.95
Hobson Steph: Value Plus	121.20
PBHG Emerging Growth Fund	121.10
Hobson Steph: Emerging Growth	120.05
MIPS Emerging Growth/B	119.13
AIM: Aggressive Growth	119.06
Givett: Smaller Companies	118.64
Franklin Strat: Sm Cap Gr	118.54
Seagman Frontier/A	115.51
Schroder Cap: US Small Co	115.15
Value Line Small Cap Growth	114.27
AIM: Aggressive Growth	
MIPS Emerging Growth/B	126.65
Schroder Int'l US Sm Cos	126.63
PBHG Growth	121.57
J. Hancock Special Equity/A	120.53
Twentieth Cet: Growth	121.43
Skylane Special Equity	121.63
Huntington FF US Discovery	122.28
United Netw: Companies	122.05
Small Stk: Emerging Growth	121.75
Provis: ICM Small Company	121.43
State St: Parch: Capital/C	121.78
Seagman Frontier/A	120.28

Source: Micropal

"You might have a 50 to 60 percent drop" in price on a negative earnings report, said Mr. Curzio.

Mr. Curzio also said that small-cap stocks should represent no more than 10 to 15 percent of a retirement portfolio, and suggested that those included ought to be carefully scrutinized.

The investor, Mr. Curzio said, should always "check the

"true" small caps, or those with the best long-term potential, are usually no larger than \$150 million in market capitalization. And critics note that firms capitalized up to \$1 billion are often wrongly labeled as small caps.

Moreover, funds that make trades worth tens and hundreds of millions of dollars can have trouble buying and selling true small caps without wreaking havoc on share prices.

The investor's ultimate goal is stability toward the end of the plan. One strategy is to invest in small companies over the long term, and then transfer capital into more conservative stocks a few years before the date of retirement.

[U.S.] Securities and Exchange Commission filings on the company, visit the location, and talk to customers." Since '98 percent of these small companies are gone in five years,' he added, investors should be careful to avoid firms saddled with debts.

Other analysts say that

The retirement investor's ultimate goal, of course, must be stability toward the end of the pension plan. Analysts say that one workable strategy is to invest in small companies over the long term and then transfer capital into more conservative, less volatile assets a few years before the date of retirement.

Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story

SPORTS

Australia's Perkins and Riley Set World Records at Championships

The Associated Press

ROME — Australians Kieren Perkins and Samantha Riley set world records Friday at the World Swimming Championships as the number of new marks rose to six.

Perkins, who also holds the world record at 300 and 1,500 meters, snipped 1.20 off the old 400 freestyle mark by swimming it in 3 minutes, 43.80 seconds. He still has the 1,500 to go and can attack that record Sunday on the final day.

Riley, winner of the 200 breaststroke on Tuesday, raced away from China's best two breaststrokers in the 100 final and won by four meters as she clocked 1:07.69 and broke Silke Horner's 7-year-old record.

In other events in the pool, Hungary's Norbert Rossa added the 200 breaststroke title to his 100 triumph by beating American swimmer Eric Wunderlich, and Liu Limin and Qu Yun underlined China's overall supremacy in women's racing by placing first and second in the 100 butterfly final.

The American 400 freestyle relay from Jon Olson, Josh Davis, Ugur Taner and 100 silver medalist Gary Hall set a championship record as it led from start to finish to win the gold.

In the women's water polo final, Hungary downed defending titlist the Netherlands, 7-5, and, in synchronized swimming, Becky Dyroen-Lansen won the solo title for the United States. She also has a chance of gold medals in the duet and team events.

Perkins set his 300 and 1,500 marks only two weeks ago at

the Commonwealth Games and also came within 0.77 of the 400 mark set when Russia's Evgeni Sadoy beat him at the Barcelona Olympics.

The lean Australian went through the first 100 in 53.9 seconds, 0.65 inside world record pace and improved that difference to 1.63 by halfway.

By that time he was well clear of Finland's Antti Kasvio and Danyon Loader of New Zealand and had one on to push him as he turned for the final length.

At the finish he was 10 meters ahead of Kasvio, who clocked in 3:48.55 as he held off Loader for the silver.

Riley went out fast in the 100 breaststroke and virtually had the gold medal won by the first turn.

She reached it in 31.86, 0.14 inside a world record pace and was four meters clear of the two chasing Chinese when she finished.

Dai, winner of the 400 individual medley, clocked 4:09.26 and Yuan was third in 4:10.19.

In the women's butterfly, Australia's Susan O'Neill touched first at the turn but Liu quickly overtook her on the return length and won in a championship record 58.98, tying the world's best time this year, which she also owned.

Qu touched in 59.69 for the silver and O'Neill held off countrywoman Petria Thomas to take the bronze.

German star Franzl Van Almsick, who won the 200 freestyle gold medal in a world record time on Tuesday, placed fifth, ahead of American Jenny Thompson.

Wunderlich, swimming in the unenvied outside lane, moved up to take the lead at the third touch in the 200 final.

Evo world record holder Alex Popov could not make up the deficit.

He swam an 48.22 to overhaul Germany's Christian Keller and Sweden's Anders Holmertz, win silver for his team.

But he was not to catch Hall and the Americans clocked 3:16.90, only 0.37 off the world record.

Russia's time was 3:18.12 and Brazil, with 100 bronze medalist Gustavo Borges swimming the final leg in 48.28, came up to take the bronze.

In the women's 800 meter heats earlier, world record holder Janet Evans was fastest qualifier for Saturday's final.

Top U.S. Official Joins in Claims Chinese Are Using Drugs

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

ROME — A top U.S. swimming official has said he is convinced the Chinese are winning here with the help of banned performance-enhancing drugs, and has called for more stringent testing.

Dennis Pursley, the oarsman

team director of U.S. swimming, was not the first swimmer to accuse the Chinese of using performance-enhancing drugs, and has called for more stringent testing.

"We can't put our heads in

the sand again and pretend

what we know is happening isn't happening," he said.

Cheng Yun-Peng, the national

technical director of the Chi-

inese swim team, replied that

"people are suspicious because

we are getting stronger very

quickly."

"The first thing is that maybe

we haven't helped other people

understand how hard we train.

The second thing is maybe there

are some sour grapes. The third

thing is that, for many years, there have been just Europe and America in swimming, no China, and they can't stand that we catch up to them."

Several coaches have discussed formally petitioning FINA after the championships for more frequent testing. FINA began out-of-competition testing last year and, according to Dr. Allan Richardson, the American who chairs FINA's medical committee, only 40 athletes were tested in the first eight months of 1994.

"That's clearly a very small number; track is doing about 1,000 a year," Richardson said, referring to track and field. "FINA understands that, and everybody agrees we need more tests. It's only a question of funds."

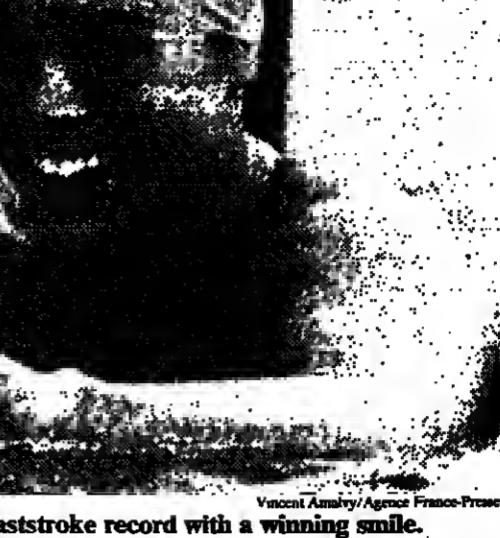
He said drug tests are being administered here to every gold medalist, with random testing of other finalists and swimmers who fail to qualify. He declined to divulge the number of swimmers tested so far.

According to Cheng, weight training is one of the key elements in China's ability to produce so many top female swimmers so quickly and in their often muscular builds.

He said the Chinese, unlike

American and European swimmers, also continue lifting during their taper training period, often up to six days before major competitions.

"Most of the swimmers I've seen here from other countries are not very strong," Cheng said. "Speed depends on power, and power depends on a muscular body. The problem is that big muscles create misunders-



Samantha Riley capped her 100-meter breaststroke record with a winning smile.

NHL Backs Plan for '98 Games

Agence France-Presse

HELSINKI — The professionals of the National Hockey League will compete at the Olympics for the first time in 1998 under an accord struck here Friday.

Gary Bettman, the head of the NHL, and René Fasel, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation, signed an agreement that will allow the NHL players to compete in Nagano, Japan, in 1998.

The NHL players' union still must approve any plan sending league players to the Olympics, and such discussions are tied into ongoing labor talks between NHL owners and players, who are without a contract.

The accord reached Friday will also be submitted to the International Olympic Committee for approval.

Under it, the NHL will schedule an eight-day gap in its season during the Games, freeing players to represent their countries.

The Olympic hockey competition lasts 16 days, but pre-qualifying introduced under the accord should ensure that eight days will be enough for teams with NHL players.

A qualifying tournament in 1997 will classify teams and those grouped from seventh through 12th place will compete in the first week of the Games for two berths in the medal round alongside Canada, Russia, Sweden, Finland, the United States and the Czech Republic.

NHL officials are also working with the global federation on forming a European super league to begin play by late 1996. NHL officials have also agreed to a plan to pay the federation \$400,000 for each European player signed.

SIDELINES

England Invites Brazil Soccer Team

LONDON (AP) — England, looking for quality competition as it prepares for the 1996 European Championship, has invited the Cup champion Brazil to a four-nation soccer tournament next June.

The tournament, still in its planning stages, would also include Sweden and Japan in a nine-day extravaganza at Wembley Stadium.

* The Naval Academy's football team has agreed to arrange a game with Notre Dame in Dublin in 1996, Senator Edward Kennedy said he had been informed by Navy Secretary John H. Dalton.

Mansell's Florida Estate Up for Sale

CLEARWATER, Florida (Reuters) — British race car driver Nigel Mansell, who is asking \$15 million, has put his 4.35-acre (1.76-hectare) estate on the Gulf of Mexico up for sale.

Mansell, returning to the Formula One circuit after two seasons of Indy car racing in the United States, will move to Britain's Isle of Man, the St. Petersburg Times reported.

For the Record

Akebono, the American grand champion, said he will sit out the Autumn Grand Sumo Tournament; it will be the third consecutive tournament he has missed because of knee injuries suffered in the tournament in May.

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD OF ID

THE FAR SIDE

BLONDIE



and Steve Gribble, outfielder from Chattanooga, SL.

PITTSBURGH—Recalled Tim Wakefield and Mike Alton, pitchers, and Kevin Young, infielder, Buffaloes AA.

BASKETBALL

NOTRE DAME—Signed basketball players.

L.A. LAKERS—Hired Mark Howard, ap-

ical administrative assistant and scouting

MILWAUKEE—Announced the retirement of Mike Gminski, center.

MINNEAPOLIS—Signed Randy Corlett, forw-

NEW YORK—Named Chris Eriksen direc-

tor of public relations.

PHOENIX—Signed Donny Manning, for-

ward, to a one-year contract.

HOCKEY

NOTRE DAME HOCKEY—

BUFFALO—Signed Jim Berning, ac-

FLORIDA—Signed to terms with Bob Ke-

delis, right wing.

HARTFORD—Signed Przemyslaw Kurek,

defenseman, to multiyear contract.

COLLEGE

LOOSE STAR CONFERENCE—None.

FRED JACOBY—Signed to coach.

BENTLEY—Named Ann McInerney wom-

en's basketball basketball coach.

CLEVELAND—Signed Patricia Con-

rad, softball coach.

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME—None.

SIDE THOMPSON—Signed football coach Bill Wilson defensive coordinator; Jim Parker men's assistant soccer coach; and Andrea women's cross-country coach.

MIAMI—Named Warren Mandrell men's track and cross-country coach.

JUMBLE

PUZZLES

DOONESBURY

BEETLE BAILEY

PRIDE

DYADD

URAUBE

NORSEP

PEANUTS

DOONESBURY

BEETLE BAILEY

PRIDE

DYADD

<h4

